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war. Well may the people of Charleston be moved by this destructive agency invoked against them. They will receive no sympathy, however, from abroad, for if the whole city could be sown thick with fire shells and spring up at once a flaming area of seething fire, the judgment were none too heavy for the nest in which this infamous rebellion was hatched. The purification by fire would be needed to prepare the site of Charleston for a population loyal to the Union, alive to Humanity and Liberty—a transformation in its social life too complete to be sought by ordinary processes. Algiers in the palmiest days of its piracy was a model compared with the Charleston to which Gen. Gilmore now lays siege.

THE TRAGEDY OF LAWRENCE.

A LETTER FROM A CITIZEN AND EYE WITNESS.

THRILLING DETAILS OF THE MASSACRE.

[A Private Letter from a Citizen of Lawrence.]

LAWRENCE, August 23, 1863.

DEAR BROTHER: You have doubtless heard before this will reach you, of the dreadful calamity that has befallen Lawrence and vicinity, by the sacking and burning of the town, and other indiscriminate slaughter of its citizens, on Friday, the 21st inst., by Quantrel and his band of incarnate demons. The record will make a page in the history of America, alike humiliating to every American, who has a spark of manhood left within him, and disgracing, insulting, and outraging to common humanity. Such a record would degrade the wildest savage tribe of our Western plains; and yet these beings, *animals*, (for I cannot call them men) are said to be our "*erring brethren*," whose rights have been invaded, and whose institutions have been trampled upon.

What rights has a *murderer*, an *assassin*, a highwayman, but the right to be shot whenever and wherever found. The issue is forced upon us, the people of Kansas. These bushwhackers will kill us, or we must kill them. They have proclaimed this policy for some time, and now they have practically and fully adopted it; and by the blessing of God, the issue shall be met by us, as men and patriots, firmly, quickly, and I hope courageously.

Language fails me to depict the scenes enacted on last Friday. May I never behold the like again. But I must give you some idea of the raid and its dire results.

About sunrise, or a little before, on the 21st inst., four men forcibly entered the house of a Rev. Mr. Snyder, living about a mile southeast of Lawrence, and pierced him through and through with balls from their revolvers, while lying in bed by the side of his wife. At the same time, a body of about 300 well mounted beings in the shape of men, and armed to the teeth, dashed into town and spread themselves instantaneously over the whole business part of the place, shooting down every man who dared to show himself.

In this dash two small camps of recruits, on Massachusetts street (one of white, and the other colored) were surrounded, and the poor defenceless fellows, without a gun in camp, and begging most piteously for their lives, were pierced through and through with bullets, and all but four of the two unfilled companies left mangled corpses on the ground. One of these poor fellows thus barbarously murdered for daring to become a Union soldier, was a nephew of mine, the sight of whose bleeding, mangled body I shall never forget.

The Armory was cut off from the citizens, pickets stationed around the town, and no chance whatever of concentrating even twenty men with arms. The people were completely paralyzed by this sudden and audacious dash; indeed the most of them were still in their beds when the work of murder commenced. The banks were robbed, safes broken open, stores ransacked, the best of everything taken, and then the buildings fired. Every man that was encountered was met by them with, "Your money or your life;" and, with few exceptions, the poor victim would be shot dead, after handing over his purse and answering what questions they chose to put to him.

In several instances they ordered men to get water for them and wait upon them in various ways, pledging themselves, if they would do so their lives should be spared, and as soon as they had done with them, would turn round and shoot them down like mad dogs. One little child they shot dead because it cried. There were those with them who evidently were well acquainted with the town, as the places and persons of active and prominent Union men were made the special marks of vengeance.

Gen. Lane's fine residence was among the first, and he himself had a narrow escape. The editors of the several papers were objects of especial vengeance, and two of them were caught and murdered. I shall not attempt to give you a list of the precious lives taken, nor shall I attempt to make an estimate of the property destroyed. This will be done through the papers more correctly than I can do it. I believe, however, that half our business men were either shot down or burnt alive in their houses; and out of the fine blocks of stores of every description, only two solitary buildings remain, and they were sacked. The rest is a mass of blackened ruins under which lies, I fear, many a charred body, as many were shot down while attempting to escape from the burning buildings. I fear the dead will foot up nearly, or quite, two hundred. Nearly every house was sacked, and the best ones fired; but owing to the very stillness of the air at the time, the flames were extinguished in many of the houses, as soon as the rebels would leave, and as they had so large a programme before them, they could not repeat any of the performance. The work of murder, arson and robbery lasted about two hours and a half, in which time they had sent over one hundred innocent men to the eternal world—deprived a large number of families of food, raiment, house and home, and destroyed about two millions dollars' worth of property. They then took up their line of march due south, detailing squads of men on either side of the road to burn every house and murder every man. Family after family would slip out into their cornfields to watch their houses burned up by these invaders, without being able to offer the least resistance; and woe be to any man who had the hardihood to remain at his house and offer remonstrance.

I live but two miles south of Lawrence, and three men were shot between Lawrence and my place for daring to remain in sight—all of them quiet, peaceable men, and two of them too old to be called upon to do military duty. And now comes the practical application to my own case. A squad of six men, are sent from the main body to visit my house. With guns cocked, and eyes glaring more ferociously than a tiger's, they dash up to the buildings, apply the match to a large stack of Hungarian, then to the outbuildings, the barn and sheds, and while these are rolling up their volumes of smoke and flames, the house is visited, trunks burst open, drawers and shelves ransacked, all valuables that could be crammed into pockets, or strapped on their horses, taken, and the rest enveloped in flames.

In a little longer than it has taken me to write this, everything inflammable was consumed—houses, furniture, bedding, clothing, books, provisions, outbuildings—all, all, utterly destroyed. The work of eight years hard toil gone in as many minutes, and another family thrown out of house and shelter.

By the time the flames begin to recede, the next house south of mine is rolling up dense volumes of smoke, and soon the next, and next, and next; and now they visit the house of an old grey-headed Dunkard, who, alas, thought that his age and religion would protect him, but the infuriated demons thirsting for blood, shot him down, regardless of the poor old man's cries and entreaties to spare his life. The track, by fire and sword, of these murderous villains, was made through the valleys, and over the hills, as far as the eye could reach.

I cannot refrain from giving you an instance or two of the savage barbarity practiced by these [illegible]. They brought Mr. Trask to the door of his house and told him if he would give up his money they would not shoot him, but as soon as he had given it up he was instantly shot, he then tried to escape by running, but they followed and shot him dead.

Dr. Griswold was in his house when they attacked him. His wife ran and put her arms around him, and begged most piteously for his life, when one of them passed his arm holding a revolver, around her, and shot the Doctor through the heart.

Mr. Fitch they shot in his house, and his wife, while running to his rescue was dragged away, the house fired, and poor, Mr. Fitch, burned up, it may be, alive.

A gunsmith by the name of Palmer, and his son, were burnt up in their shop before dying from their wounds.

Mr. Allison, of the firm of Duncan & Allison, crawled out from under the burning ruins and they threw him back again into the fire.

But my heart sickens. I can write no more. Oh, God! who shall avenge?

Your brother, S. E.

FROM CHARLESTON.

WE OCCUPY FORTS SUMTER AND WAGNER.

Gen. Gilmore's Official Report.

THE CITY SHELLED AT FIVE MILES DISTANCE.

Beauregard Objects to the Greek Fire.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 28, 1863.

News was received from Fortress Monroe, at noon to-day, that the gunboat Western World, Capt. Gregory, had arrived there this morning from off Wilmington, N. C., and reports the arrival there of the United States steamer Florida, from Charleston, with intelligence that the United States forces occupied Fort Sumter.

A late number of the Richmond *Examiner* says in relation to the attack on Charleston: "But what does startle it, is the distance from which the shells were thrown! The battery is in a marsh, five miles from the city. It has long been claimed by inventors of modern ordnance that new artillery avail for such purposes at that distance, but this is the first practical test of their pretensions on record and must necessarily attract attention.

"Not a doubt now remains that Charleston is about to be tried in terrible ordeal of bombardment. It is well that place is prepared."

"Gov. Bonham has just issued a proclamation informing the citizens that the plan of defence admitted that contingency, and recommending the non-combatants to withdraw, after confirmation thereof furnished by Gilmore. There is little fear that his advice will not be attended to by families who have not deep cellars and firm nerves."

"Charleston will be shelled, but that will be a circumstance of minor importance to the successful defence of its fortifications and harbor, if we can retain them and foil the enemy, that glorious victory will amply compensate for all the injury which bombs can do to empty houses."

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28, 1863.

On this (Friday) night, at last we have received an official dispatch from General Gilmore that our troops occupy Sumter and Wagner.

The news has been so long expected that it hardly awakens any manifestations of joy in our city.

Other accounts say that Sumter is a huge mass of ruins.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, }
MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Aug. 24, 1863. }

To Major Gen. Halleck, Washington:

SIR: I have the honor to report the practical demolition of Fort Sumter, as the result of seven days' bombardment of that work, including two days' of which a powerful northeast storm most seriously diminished the accuracy and effect of our fire.

Fort Sumter is to-day a shapeless, harmless mass of ruins. My Chief of Artillery, Col. J. W. Turner, reports its destruction so far complete, that it is no longer of any avail in the defence of Charleston. He also says that by a longer fire it could be made more completely a ruin and a mass of broken masonry, but could scarcely be more powerless for the defence of the harbor.

Our breaching batteries were located at a distance varying between 3,330 and 4,240 yards from the work, and now remain as efficient as ever. I deem it unnecessary at present to continue their fire upon the ruins of Sumter. I have also at great labor, and under heavy fire from James Island, established batteries on my left, within effective range of the heart of Charleston, and have opened with them, after giving Gen. Beauregard due notice of my intention to do so.

My notification to Gen. Beauregard, his reply thereto, with the threat of retaliation, and my rejoinder, have been transmitted to the army headquarters.

The projectiles from my batteries entered the city, and Gen. Beauregard himself designates them as the most destructive missiles ever used in war.

The report of my Chief of Artillery, and an accurate sketch of the ruin of Sumter taken at 12 m. yesterday, six hours before we ceased firing, are herewith transmitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Q. A. GILMORE, Brig. Gen. Comg.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—A Morris Island letter of the 24th, to the *Herald*, says:

Seven deserters, who escaped from Fort Moultrie Thursday night, to the Montauk, besides giving much other information, state that two blockade runners proceeded in eluding our vessels, and running safely into Charleston last Thursday night. They were discovered by our blockaders and fired upon, but the night was so dark and misty that they were quickly lost sight of. They were probably a portion of a large fleet due here from Nassau with valuable cargoes.

On the 22d, making good his notice to Beauregard, Gen. Gilmore directed Lieut. Selman, commanding the Marsh Battery, to open with his rifled guns upon the city of Charleston. During the night and between 1 and 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, fifteen shells of Birney's invention were pitched over the James Island batteries, across the island and harbor, and into the town. The effect of this demonstration against the city was quite satisfactory to ourselves. Perhaps Beauregard had considered Gilmore's threat to shell Charleston, at a distance of four miles, too preposterous to demand attention. Certainly the city had not been evacuated by all the non-combatants. The visitors which our Swamp Angel sent them created the most uproarious panic. The people were roused by their advent, and universal confusion followed, and a general skedaddle ensued. This was evident from the light of burning buildings, the ringing of bells from every steeple, and the screeching and screaming of locomotive whistles.

The same correspondent says: A few days more of delay may ruin the entire campaign. Sumter was reduced because it was in the way of the navy, but Admiral Dahlgren has as yet made no advance towards completing the work which Gen. Gilmore has so gloriously begun. The army is unable to do more. Gen. Gilmore has performed his part of the contract, and it now remains for the navy to enter upon and perform its part of the work. One week's delay may enable the rebels to replace Fort Sumter, by new batteries within the harbor, which will make the capture of Charleston as far off as it was before we fired the first gun at it. There is a deep feeling of fear, growing on the shore, that the fruits of our glorious triumph will be permitted to slip from our grasp, by the inexplicable procrastination on the part of the navy. I cannot explain this seeming want of energy on the part of the naval authorities. They may be able to do it, but some more reasons must be given than those already in circulation. Our country will feel far from satisfied with the result of the naval operations in this quarter.

MORRIS ISLAND, Aug. 24.—There is little of [illegible] concerning the operations of yesterday. Though Fort Sumter had been rendered useless for defence, the big guns in our batteries were deliberately engaged in rounding off its remaining angles and putting on the finishing touches of its destruction.

That Wagner is a hard nut to crack, must be apparent to the people of the North. It is not yet in our possession, though foot by foot, yard by yard our brave soldiers are digging their way into it. During the bombardment of seven days, not a moment has been lost in the bombardment before Wagner. With its supplies cut off and our men wielding pickaxe and spade under its very parapet, the prospect of its early transfer to Federal ownership daily brightens. The destruction of Sumter relieves guns and batteries which may now be otherwise employed. That Wagner is destined to feel their power and yield before them is considered certain; that Gen. Gilmore means business is evident from the fact that the Swamp Angel was again trained upon the city last night, and several of her messengers waited upon the inhabitants, if any yet remain. The guns of James Island batteries continue to play upon this pet place of ours with great animation all night, but without damage.

FORT MONROE, Aug. 28.—The gun boat Western World arrived this morning from off Wilmington, and reports the arrival there of the steamer Florida, from off Charleston, with intelligence that the Union forces occupied Forts Sumter and Wagner on Monday last.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Gen. Halleck has received an official dispatch from Gen. Gilmore, dated Morris Island, Monday, 24th, giving the particulars of the demolition of Fort Sumter, and that he had begun shelling the city. The projectiles used on the city Beauregard designates as "the most destructive missiles ever used in war."

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Copperhead Resistance in Fayette County.

THE MILITARY OVERPOWERED AND DESERTERS GIVEN UP.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 28, 1863.

As far as I can learn the fatal affray at Vandalia, Fayette county, arose from the arrest of deserters, and the attempt of the Copperheads to rescue them. On the 25th inst. Provost Marshal Summersville, with part of a troop of cavalry, was engaged in arresting deserters when the party was fired upon by a band of K. G. C.'s. The Marshal was badly, some say mortally wounded, but the party succeeded in capturing a number of deserters and the father of one or two of them, but they were again attacked and fired upon.

The cavalry returned the fire, and killed three and wounded several of the assailants. Subsequently the K. G. C.'s, to the number of 400 or 500, took possession of the fair grounds of Vandalia, which they fortified and demanded the father of the deserters, threatening in case of refusal to burn the houses and destroy the property of the Union men in the town.

I regret to learn that the authorities were overawed by the armed mob which besieged and threatened the town, and were compelled to deliver the party asked for.

The K. G. C.'s having succeeded in their demands, returned in triumph to their homes, and order is reported to be restored. This is the second triumph of the enemies of the Government in the State.

Quantrel, the Kansas assassin, was in this city on the 17th of June, at the great Democratic mass meeting, and was also closeted with some of the leading Democrats of the State on that day. He fully endorsed Singleton's 23d resolution, which was submitted to him before it passed the meeting.

Twenty-one leading speakers have accepted invitations to the mass meeting. The news from all parts of the State is that an immense number will be present. The most northerly as well as the most southerly counties will be represented. Col. John Williams has been appointed chief marshal of the day, with seventy aids and nearly seventy assistant marshals.

[From the Springfield State Journal, August 27.]

From gentlemen who came up on the Illinois Central Road, and arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, we have obtained the particulars of a serious collision which occurred in Fayette county, on Monday last.

A detachment of cavalry in the service of Captain O'Kean, Provost Marshal of the 11th district, were in Fayette county arresting deserters. About ten miles southwest of Vandalia, they arrested four deserters and three citizens—the latter for resisting the arrest of the former. A number of citizens collected from the surrounding country and attempted the rescue of the prisoners, but without success. Considerable firing occurred, the "bushwhackers" taking the initiative, during which a soldier named Beard, from McDonough county, was severely wounded in the back. The prisoners were taken to Vandalia, and on Tuesday morning were put on board the cars and sent to Capt. O'Kean's headquarters at Olney.

On the same day, Capt. Summerville, of Centralia, who belonged to the cavalry force, while traveling through another part of the county, a few miles distant, in company with a single soldier, was attacked by a party of twenty-seven "bushwhackers," who fired at him from trees along the road. Capt. S. was shot through the left arm, compelling amputation near the shoulder, which was performed at Vandalia, on Tuesday morning.

On Monday night, ties were placed on the railroad bridge below Vandalia, by the insurgents, who were reported in large numbers in the vicinity of the town, making loud threats against leading Union citizens. All was reported quiet yesterday morning, but further advices will be looked for with interest.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

[From the Bloomington Pantagraph, 27th.]

Through the politeness of Mr. Jos. Beard, mail agent on the Central Railroad, we have been furnished with the following facts concerning the shooting of Capt. Summerville.

On Monday last, about four miles west of Vandalia, Capt. Summerville, Assistant Provost Marshal, and a soldier, whose name could not be ascertained, were fired upon by deserters and secesh sympathizers, and both seriously wounded—Capt. S. mortally, it is supposed, having received six shots in different parts of his body. Capt. S. had been arresting deserters, quite a number of which are in and around Okaw Bottoms, and had secured seven before being fired upon. The assailants, to the number of twenty, were secreted in a school house. The same evening a party of these same fiends piled ties on the railroad track, just south of Okaw bridge, for the purpose of throwing the passenger train off, but the engineer having been informed of the act, stopped the train without damage.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Aug. 28, 1863.

The Democratic state Convention met yesterday, but occupied the whole day with preliminaries, and did no business until the evening.

Hon. Henry M. Rice, having positively declined to accept the nomination, the tricksters were glum as they saw no one else that they thought would win. The first business of the evening was the introduction of a Copperhead platform, and 212 members of the convention were loyal enough to argue the passage of a resolution declaring in favor of prosecuting the war until every inch of territory was regained, and proposing to "move upon the enemy's works" until an unconditional surrender was gained. They were in a hopeless minority, and the resolution was promptly voted down, and the Copperhead platform [illegible].

The following ticket was then nominated:

For Governor—H. T. Wells, of Hennepin county.

For Lieut. Governor—A. D. Ladue, of Dodge county.

For Secretary of State—A. E. Welch, of Goodhue county.

For State Auditor—J. H. McKenney, of Fillmore county.

For State Treasurer—Peter [illegible], of Lesueur county.

For Attorney General—W. H. Grant, of St. Paul.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court—Hugo Petzold, of St. Paul.

Mr. Wells is respectable, but without a particle of ability, and wholly unknown in the State. Welch is also respectable, and by far the flower of the ticket. He will probably decline. The balance of the ticket is not even respectable. All decent Democrats denounce the ticket, and there is some talk of holding another convention. The Minnesota Democracy have gone under eternally, and our standing majority of 5,000 will be increased to 15,000 if not 20,000 next November.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Matters on the Mississippi River

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Aug. 28, 1863.

The Platte Valley has just arrived, bringing one day's later news from Memphis and below.

Late information from Vicksburg confirms the death of the rebel General Pemberton. He was shot by a Texan soldier.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Aug. 28th, 1863.

By the steamer Morrison we have Memphis dates to Wednesday evening.

A gentleman named John L. Latham, late of the rebel General Johnston's Quartermaster's department, has arrived at Memphis from Waynesboro, Miss., 18th.

He had an excellent opportunity of learning the feelings of the citizens of the country through which he traveled. He represents Johnston's army as thoroughly demoralized and deserting by squads and companies. The principal part of the army is now at Leaksville Station, toward Mobile. Stringent measures are being adopted to prevent the utter demoralization of the force. The greatest disaffection exists among the troops from Mississippi and Louisiana; they say there is nothing further to fight for, and hold it a sacred duty to return to their families.

Citizens outside the army feel the same desire to abandon the cause of the sinking Confederacy. The chief advocates for the continuance of the rebellion are found in army contractors and politicians.

Mr. Latham passed through Quitman, Newton, Louisville, Union and Pontotoc. At the latter place he first saw Union troops *en route* from Vicksburg and Lagrange, and found squads of rebel deserters everywhere. At Union the conscripting force had a fight with deserters. The latter had the best of it and a number were wounded on both sides. The most sanguine had given up all hope of the success of the rebellion, and perceive and advocate the necessity to return to their allegiance in the United States.

The steamer Courier sunk by a collision about thirty miles below Memphis, Monday night last. The Des Arc mistook her for a gunboat at anchor and gave no signal. The Courier could not get out of the way and was struck on the larboard side of the jackstaff, crushing in her bow. The Courier made for shore and the most of her passengers, consisting of six hundred of the 49th Illinois infantry, Col. Pease, made their escape. It is pretty positive that some were drowned, but we do not know how many.

Fifty thousand rounds of ammunition, all the knapsacks, guns and baggage of the soldiers were lost. The accident occured near [illegible] Roads, four miles from Buck Island. The Courier belonged to the Evansville and Cairo Packet Company, and was an old boat, and running in the Memphis and Helena trade. The Des Arc was not badly damaged by the collision.

On Monday night the picket boat Maquoketa City made a reconnoissance to the village of Union, Arkansas, from Memphis, for the purpose of capturing some rebel guerillas supposed to be harbored thereabouts, but did not find exactly the men they were after, but took as prisoners Capt. Elliot, of Bragg's army, and another a member of Barton's guerillas, found concealed in a smoke-house. Elliot is a Vermonter, and acting recruiting officer for the C. S. A., and had lately gathered forty-three recruits, who will probably never reach Bragg's headquarters.

Besides these men the party captured a goodly number of very fine horses, some of which have been in the United States service. The prisoners are lodged safely at Fort Pickering.

Gen. Grant had arrived safely at Memphis, and been presented with an address by Col. Hough, to which he replied. He was tendered the hospitalities of the citizens of Memphis, and accepted and partook of a superb banquet on Wednesday afternoon at the Gayoso House.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Aug. 26, 1863.

Generals Grant, Thomas and Asboth arrived here to-day in the City of Alton.

The Groesbeck has arrived with 400 sick soldiers from Helena. The Madison also came with about 500 sick from the same place.

Since Gen. Steele's army has marched to Clarendon, disease has made some inroads in the ranks. The sickness is mostly confined to soldiers. The officers so far have escaped.

The Southwestern is taking on board a large number of troops, besides several hundred coffins, for a point down the river.

The Julia sailed for New Orleans to-day at 4 p. m. The Alton will sail to-night, with Generals Grant, Thomas and Asboth on board, for Vicksburg.

The Montoon has sailed for Cairo. The Tatum has come in.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Aug. 28, 1863.

The Platte Valley has just arrived, bringing one day's later news from Memphis and below. Late information from Vicksburg confirms the death of the rebel General Pemberton. He was shot by a Texan soldier, incensed at his defense of Vicksburg. The particulars are not given.

An Union meeting was held at Pelham, Grundy county, Tenn., on August 16th, and was numerously attended. It passed resolutions expressive of a desire to come back to the Union, and repudiating the act of secession passed in 1861, and recommending the reorganization of the State. An election was gone into, and 117 votes cast for the Union and none against.

Col. Chas R. Ellet, of the Marine Brigade, arrived here last evening from below.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 26.—New Orleans advices to the 20th, received to-day, contain but little news. The steamer Welcome, from St. Louis, had arrived, loaded with produce. The ship C. C. Duncan, from Boston, with 75,000 bushels of oats, had arrived.

Eighty bales of low middling cotton sold at 56c. There is very little on sale.

John Nicholson, a telegraph operator in the Government employ, died last night, very suddenly. His body has been embalmed, and will be buried here, subject to his friends' disposal. He was from Woodstock, Conn.

FROM VICKSBURG.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 26, }
Via CAIRO, August 28, 1863. }

The steamer Champion—Mallory, master—has just arrived from New Orleans, loaded with passengers from there, bound for the East.

She reports no guerillas on the river, having made the trip in safety. Preparations are making there for a move in some direction.

At Natchez, Confederate cotton is coming in fast, and the planters go on with their work. It is reported at New Orleans that Grant is to have charge of that department, and it causes universal rejoicing. There is nothing new here.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 28, 1863.

A letter from Richmond, of the 24th inst., says that Col. Straight and his party will be restored to the status of prisoners of war. In this event it is expected that Morgan and his men, now in the Ohio Penitentiary, will be regarded as the same.

Since the establishment of a bureau for the apprehension of deserters, and the prompt and severe punishment to be inflicted, has decreased desertion 75 per cent. In June 4,000 deserters and in July 6,000 deserters were arrested.

The remaining old people in Eastern Virginia are fleeing from the wrath to come. The wholesale conscription by the rebels is frightening the old men away. The refugees [illegible] numerous.

I had a talk this afternoon with a man seventy-three years old, who fled from his native State to avoid the conscription. He says that when the war broke out he had five sons; two entered the rebel army as volunteers, and three were conscripted. All of them are dead, and the old man is broken-hearted. He further says that it is not the fault of the United States Government.

The 3d Pennsylvania regiment of negro troops has safely arrived at Morris Island. There is another negro regiment at Camp Williamson, which will be ready to start in a few days.

The census of the Philadelphia military hospitals foot up to about 10,000 sick and wounded soldiers.

The weather is dull and cold, with rain, to-day. The thermometer is at 73.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28, 1863.

Surgeon General Hammond is about to undertake a tour of inspection among the hospitals on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Gen. Meredith, who has charge of the exchange of prisoners at Fortress Monroe, informs the Department here that Col. Straight and his officers will be put on the same footing as other prisoners of war.

A number of surgeons have been sent to Charleston in anticipation of coming events.

The town site of Council Grove, in Kansas, has been claimed by a Col. Hall, of Missouri, and the matter has been in litigation for some years. To-day it was finally decided by the Interior Department in favor of the town.

White's guerillas attacked a squad of scouts one hundred strong, near Leesburg, on yesterday, and killed and wounded seventeen, and it is supposed captured most of the rest, about a hundred in number. The officers had been warned repeatedly of the danger of such an attack.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The N. Y. *Herald's* Washington special says:

The first interview between Gen. Meredith, the recently appointed Commissioner of Exchange, and Mr. Ould, Rebel Commissioner, took place at City Point on the 23d instant. Some points in dispute were arranged. Arrangements for the exchange of paroled prisoners were not completed, and negotiations are still in progress. The imprisonment of John Morgan and his officers in the Ohio Penitentiary, has brought the rebel authorities to terms, and it has been agreed that Col. Streight and those officers of his command who have been so long similarly imprisoned, shall be placed on the footing of other prisoners of war. This will probably be responded to by the restoration of Morgan and his officers to a similar status.

Gen. Neal Dow has been turned over to the civil authorities. A rebel Brigadier General will immediately be placed in close confinement as a hostage for him.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—A letter from the army of the Potomac states that about 200 Germans of the 20th New York volunteers, who mutinied and were sentenced to hard labor during the war, have received a commutation of their sentence through the exertions of Provost Marshal General Patrick.

Accounts from the country between the Potomac and Rappahannock show that the rebels have considerable infantry force at Point Conway and are prosecuting their conscription vigorously.

General Kilpatrick had a skirmish with them several days ago and was compelled to fall back from his reconnoissance.

The President has pardoned William Dake, charged with divers offences against the United States and aiding rebels in Kentucky.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 28.—Major Stevenson and Lieut. Chambers, with sixty men of the 3d Pennsylvania artillery, made a reconnoissance in the armed steamer Smith, on the Chickahominy, on Monday morning. They went ten miles up the river, destroying a number of small boats. When about nine miles from the mouth of the river they met and attacked 30 of Robinson's rebel cavalry and repulsed them. They shelled and destroyed the buildings used as Col. Robinson's headquarters. The expedition returned without loss, after obtaining all the information desired.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.—The gunboat Satellite and tug Reliance, Captain Dungan, with the crews of both vessels, were captured on Tuesday by the rebels, near the Rappahannock. The Captain of the Satellite was reported killed, and the Captain of the Reliance wounded.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20, via CAIRO, Aug. 28.

All business except Government business is at a stand-still. There is almost no distinction between loyal and disloyal, citizens or strangers. All have to take the oath of allegiance before landing.

Were the river opened, trade here would be very limited, products being cut off and no money.

We hope for tidings from Mobile in a few weeks. The citizens are reported to be anxious for the surrender of the place. Jeff. Davis has sent a special appeal to the citizens of that place to stand by him.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., August 28, 1863.

Nathaniel Ames, a venerable revolutionary soldier, died at the residence of his grandson, in the town of Oregon, in this county, last evening, at the advanced age of one hundred and two years, four months, and two days. He served under Washington, and was present at the execution of Andre.

At the close of the Revolution he abandoned military life and became a clergyman. For some years past he has been deprived of the use of his lower limbs, but has retained his other faculties in a wonderful degree. He is to be buried by the Masonic order, on Saturday next at Rome Corners.

Quartermaster Gen. Lund advertises for sealed proposals to furnish 4,000 canteens and 4,000 haversacks for the use of the State. The propositions will be opened on the 20th of September.

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

RUMORED EVACUATION OF CHATTANOOGA.

STEVENSON, ALA, Aug. 28.—It is probable the rebels are evacuating Chattanooga and all East Tennessee.

Deserters who came into Reynolds' lines report they are moving guns and all useful and important machinery of the founderies at Chattanooga, to Atlanta. Rebel cavalry are reported concentrating at Rome.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Still Further by the Hibernian.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 28.—The following is a continuation of the Hibernian's news:

The London *Times*, in its city article, in referring to Mexico, says: It is vain to deny that the feeling is that the Emperor Napoleon has done a great service, both political and commercial, to the world. Political, in conforming to the previous action of Spain in extinguishing the Monroe doctrine; and commercial, in restoring intercourse with a nation of such importance of territory.

A British war ship from Rio de Janeiro reports as follows: Passed a ship, name not given, burnt to the water's edge, on the 2d of July, in latitude 25 south, longitude 38 west. Shortly afterward she spoke the steamer Alabama, which had captured and burnt the ship.

The Polish question remained unchanged. The Poles had defeated the Russians at [illegible], and captured 200,000 roubles.

The Emperor Napoleon's *fete* at Paris had passed off quietly and without any political significance.

The Congress of the German Princes was in session at Frankfort. It was headed by the Emperor of Austria and was largely attended.

The agents of the Confederate loan announce that the September dividend will be paid in due course.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The French government has revoked the measure of confiscation in Mexico, and withdrawn the proposition in regard to specie exports.

LIVERPOOL, August 18.—The City of New York, from New York, has arrived.

A heavy decline in the London breadstuff market will doubtless cause a fall here.

Consols 93a93 1-8 for money.

From Nassau, N. P.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The steamer Corsica, from Nassau, the 18th, has arrived.

Quite a riot took place at Granttown between the inhabitants and soldiers. Two or three on both sides were killed.

Several blockade runners had returned to Nassau. An arrival from Havana states that the old walls of Havana had been demolished. The gunboat Juniata sailed from Havana on the 18th in pursuit of the rebel steamer Nita, which had sailed the same day for Mobile.

Disastrous Fire.

KINGSTON, Pa., Aug. 28.—The Wyoming Seminary and Boarding Hall, and the buildings for the ladies' department, were consumed by fire yesterday. Loss $8,000; insurance [illegible]

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Admiral Porter's Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Rear Admiral Porter forwards the report of Lieut. Bache relative to the late river expedition. He first stopped at Des Arc, on the White River, and burnt the Confederate stores, destroyed the telegraph wires, &c., and then sent the Cricket after the steamers Tom. Gregg and Cascaca, which he had reason to believe were hid up this River, while he and the Marmora proceeded to Augusta, thirty miles further.

There he obtained valuable information of the enemy, which was subsequently confirmed, namely: that the grand Southern army was concentrating at Brownsville, to make their line of defense on the Bayou Meto.

Gen. Price was there, and Gen. Kirby Smith at Little Rock. Gen. Marmaduke had crossed the River a few days before, and was then crossing the Little Red River.

Leaving the Marmora off the mouth, Lieut. Bache went up Little Red with the Lexington. When about twenty-five miles distant he met the Cricket with two prizes which she had captured at Searcy, fifteen miles further on. She also destroyed Marmaduke's pontoon bridge, leaving a portion of the latter's brigade on the other side of the river.

The Cricket was fired into by Marmaduke's men, and had about 20 soldiers wounded out of 180. Both vessels were attacked coming down the river. Some cotton and a few prisoners were captured with the prizes.

The Tom Gregg is a fine side-wheel steamer, as is also the Kaskaskia, though somewhat older. They are now manned, and are retained to co-operate with the army. Along the river the farmers were glad at our presence, and many Union demonstrations were made. The captured boats were the only means of transportation the rebels had on the river, therefore our taking them is a heavy blow inflicted upon them.

Lieut. Dunnington, who was formerly captured while in command of Arkansas Post, is now fitting out at Little Rock the Pontchartrain, the last ram the rebels have in these waters. If she ventures outside the shoals, Admiral Porter says she will be captured.

Admiral Porter, communicating the results of the last expedition up the Yazoo River to recover the Baron DeKalb, says the vessel cost the rebels more than was at first supposed. Capt. Walker has received information to be relied on, that, besides the five steamers at or near the city of Yazoo, Isaac Brown, late in the U. S. N., in a panic, and for fear they would fall into our hands, set fire to and destroyed fourteen others, among them nine large ones, the machinery of which was intended to be sent to Selma, Ala., for the gunboats building there. There are no more steamboats in the Yazoo. All the vessels which sought refuge there as the safest place in rebeldom, have been destroyed.

HELENA, Ark., Aug. 18, 1863.

The expedition which has been organising here for the last two weeks, has at length made a start. A certain nameless little town, some thirty miles out from here, is occupied permanently—it had previously been held as a kind of cavalry outpost—but nothing in the nature of a general advance has as yet taken place. Gen. Steele has given his entire energy to the fitting out of this expedition, and if earnest, hearty endeavor will prevail, he will succeed in making an effective movement.

Few expeditions, either east or west, have been confronted by greater obstacles than this of Gen. Steele. The water in White River is so low at this season, that none but the lightest draught boats can navigate it, and even those find great difficulty in ascending it when in the hands of the most skillful pilots. There is, moreover, much difficulty in obtaining the number of boats of the requisite size, which will be needed for transportation. Add to all this the excessively hot weather, under which neither man nor beast is able to endure much exertion, and an idea may be formed of the difficulties attending this movement.

In the meantime, Price and Marmaduke have undoubtedly given up all hope of maintaining a position, if pressed, any place in the vicinity of the Mississippi River, and are at this time, without doubt, making the best possible speed towards Little Rock and Jacksonport. The latter place is something like three hundred miles from here by water, and I suspect to be a starting point for a northward movement. Whether this surmise is correct or not, remains to be seen, but at all events, it is evident that Price is determined to keep out of Steele's way.

What direction will be taken from this point, the number of troops to be moved by water, and the number to go by land, are as yet secrets known only to the commanding General. What knowledge he may possess as to the recent movements of the enemy, &c., is not known—in fact, beyond the simple statement than expedition is on foot, nothing is known further than may be surmised from circumstances.

EASTERN VIRGINIA.

Gov. Pierpont's Address to the Citizens.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Gov. Pierpont, in an address to the people of Virginia, announces that he has established the seat of government at Alexandria.

If resistance to the civil authority be attempted, and a *posse comitatis* prove insufficient, the aid of the military, as a last resort, will be invoked to enforce the laws. He is happy to be able to say that the President manifests the most lively feelings for the restoration of order in the State, and a disposition to assist, by every means at his command, to restore the civil government and produce harmony.

Capture of a Blockade Runner.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The Navy Department has received a communication from Commander Trenchard of the steamer Rhode Island, reporting the capture of the English screw steamer Cronstadt, for a violation of the blockade of Wilmington, N. C. Her cargo consists of cotton, turpentine and tobacco.

The Draft in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The Board of Supervisors to-day voted $3,000,000 to exempt firemen, militia and police, and to provide for families of drafted men in indigent circumstances.

ILLINOIS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Approaching Fair at Rockford.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ROCKFORD, Ill. August 28, 1863.

The citizens of this and adjoining States must not forget the great Horticultural exhibition of the Northwest, which is to commence at Rockford on the 8th and continue to the 11th of September, under the auspices of the *Illinois State Horticultural Society*. I learn that preparations for the exhibition are being made on a magnificent scale. Three halls are erected for a Vegetable, Pomonal, and Floral Hall respectively. It is intended to have on exhibition every fruit and flower, bird and insect of the Northwest, and an illustration of or representations of every department of vegetable, fruit, flowers, and landscape gardening. Floral Hall, which is to be the great attraction, is a mammoth tent supported by light carpentery, or in other words a "crystal palace" covered with white canvas instead of glass. The interior of this hall is being laid out as an ornamental landscape garden with walks, and terraces turfed with green. In these terraces are being planted the choicest indiginous and exotic shrubs, plants and flowers, and among these are to be interspersed floral temples, fountains, statuary, &c. The most skillful artists are employed upon the work, and it is the purpose of the Executive Committee to make this one of the finest exhibitions ever seen in the West. The Committee are assured of a large attendance of horticulturists from different parts of the Northwest and from some of the Eastern States, and that they will contribute their choicest products. To add to the brilliancy of the exhibition, the Rockford Horticultural Society have arranged with Diehl, of Cincinnati, for a fine display of fireworks, to be prepared expressly for the occasion, which are to represent home, horticultural, patriotic and other scenes.

There will be a large gathering at Rockford on the occasion, as there ought to be, both for the benefit of the people and to sustain the State Horticultural Society.

FURNITURE.—I am now receiving from our New York and Boston Furniture Warehouses, and will sell to the Trade, for a few days,

At Boston and New York Prices,

FREIGHT ADDED.

[illegible] J. S. PAINE.

DEAFNESS, CATARRH, AND [illegible]

AURORA SEMINARY. [illegible]

AIR HEATING FURNACES— [illegible]

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive advertisements for this and all the leading Northwestern papers.

☞ For Wants, For Sale, Boarding, For Rent, Found, Lost &c., see Fourth Page.

ATTENTION C. L. G.—You are hereby ordered to appear this (SATURDAY) evening, at 8 o'clock, at Lind's Hall, corner of Randolph and Market street. Let every man be present.
W. H. MOORE, Captain.

HYDRAS, HARPIES AND SEA MONSTERS, figure in the myths of antiquity, but SHAW figures at the present time at

186 & 186½ South Clark street.

Four Cartes de Visite for One Dollar.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS. Do not leave Chicago without visiting [illegible] of his celebrated Cartes de Visite for only Two Dollars. They will gladden the hearts of the little ones and the good wife at home. [illegible], Agent.

CAVALRY HORSES.—I will pay the highest price in cash for

Fifteen Hundred first-class Cavalry Horses,

Delivered and inspected at the Government Corral, on State street. E. T. WATKINS.

SKIRT LIFTER!—Something New for the Ladies.—Ladies, do you want something to raise your dress skirts from the mud, and by simply pulling a cord at the opening of the dress. If you do, get MRS. CAMPBELL'S SKIRT LIFTER. Price, 75 cents. Ladies can secure one by mail by remitting the price and 10 cents for postage.
MRS. E. H. CAMPBELL.
N. B.—PATENT APPLIED FOR.

HATHAWAY'S MATHEMATICAL and CLASSICAL ACADEMY, FOR MALES AND FEMALES, 173 South Clark street, Chicago Ill. The Thirteenth Annual Session of this School will commence Sept. 14th, 1863. Apply at the academy after September 1st.
H. G. HATHAWAY, A. M., Principal.

TRAVELING BAGS

Real Russia and Turkey Leather.

BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake Street.

AT AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Stockholders of the

CHICAGO AND CRYSTAL LAKE ICE COMPANY,

Held at the office of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, in the City of Chicago, on the eighteenth day of August, A. D. 1863, the following officers were elected:

HENRY FULLER, President.
H. H. BLAKE, Treasurer.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
GEO. L. DUNLAP, HENRY FULLER,
P. H. SMITH, H. E. SARGENT,
W. R. ARTHUR, VAN H. HIGGINS,
J. J. SANDS.

On motion, Resolved, That the Stock Books be opened for subscriptions on the first day of September, A. D. 1863. HENRY FULLER, President.
H. H. BLAKE, Secretary.

SEWING MACHINES.

LADIES who would like to do their own sewing, hemming and felling, very much narrower and vastly neater than can be done on any other, will look at the

"TWISTED LOOP STITCH"

Wilcox & Gibb's Sewing Machine,

While it runs nearly twice as fast, it works more easily and with much less noise than any other. It is IMPOSSIBLE TO SET THE NEEDLE, HAMMER OR FELLER WRONG, OR TO RUN THE MACHINE BACKWARDS. Call and see it at

L. CORNELL & CO., 133 LAKE STREET.

TAILORS, MANUFACTURERS, SHIRT, BOOT, SHOE, DRESS, CORSET AND VEST MAKERS, GAITER FITTERS AND [illegible] will consult their

HIGHEST BUSINESS INTERESTS

By examining the "EMPIRE LOCK STITCH" SEWING MACHINE, which requires less than half the power to drive it; runs faster and much stiller than any other Machine making the Lock Stitch. Call at L. CORNELL & CO'S, 133 Lake street.

ALL who prefer the "Double Lock," or Grover & Baker Stitch, in any of the above work, will do well to test the "TAGGART & FARR" which is so deservedly popular in the West, at L. Cornell & Co's, 133 Lake street.

Samples of sewing and circulars sent on application. L. CORNELL & CO., 133 Lake street.

BARNUM'S SELF SEWER FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES

Saves the Eyes.

Prevents Pain in Chest or Back—No Bending.

GUIDES THE WORK ITSELF—NO BASTING.

SENT BY MAIL.

Retail, with directions, $1.50.

"The 'Self-Sewer' is all you recommend it to be. My women folks would not do without it, if it cost $25. It is the greatest invention of the age, and yet one of the most simple. It is a great relief to both the back and eyes of operators on Sewing Machines."
J. A. BERRY, Editor Press, Knox, Ind.

My files of papers with favorable notices resemble a large reading room; I have letters of recommendation from

MRS. H. W. BEECHER,

And many ladies of like prominence, and from the agents of ALL the Sewing Machines.

It attaches by the gauge screw of any Sewing Machine, and is operated the same as the gauge, except that IT GUIDES THE WORK ITSELF.

THE "FLORENCE" AND "GROVER & BAKER" APPLY THEM TO ALL THEIR MACHINES.

For sale at the other offices at $1.50. A large discount to Agents. Send red stamp for circulars and specimens. It is so light, a LADY, or any [illegible] AGENT, can carry an assortment in the pocket, without inconvenience.

For sale for ALL Machines at L. CORNELL & CO'S Sewing Machine Office, 133 Lake street. Post Office Box 2718, Chicago, Ill. D. BARNUM, Inventor.

IMMANUEL HALL,

NEAR CHICAGO.

Rev. ROSWELL PARK, D. D.

RECTOR AND PROPRIETOR.

A Family School for Boys, and Academy for Young Gentlemen, designed to fit them for College, or for business in general; to be opened September 15th ensuing, under the patronage of Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Major John H. Kinzie, U. S. Army, and others. For terms address the Rector, Post Office Box 3350 Chicago.

TO GROCERS.

THE ST. JOSEPH MILLS

XXXX FLOUR

Gives Satisfaction Every Time.

AND SOLD TO THE

CITY TRADE

At prices affording a LARGE PROFIT.

JOHN B. KING, 86 South Water-st., Foot of Franklin.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

The best assortment of

Religious, Theological, and Sunday School BOOKS,

In the Northwest, for sale by WM. G. HOLMES, 126 Clark st.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

32 Lake Street,

Cor. of Wabash Avenue,

CHICAGO, ILL.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Announcement for 1863-4.

The Sixth Collegiate Year of the University begins [illegible]

THE ACADEMY

[illegible]

The Best in the Country

[illegible]

THE UNIVERSITY PROPER

[illegible]

EXPENSES.

[illegible]

J. A. SMITH, Secretary. [illegible], President of the Trustees.

New Advertisements.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The Following is a List of first-class Wholesale Business Houses in Chicago:

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 Wabash avenue.
BOWEN BROTHERS, 72, 74 and 76 Lake street.
HARMON, GALE & CO., 58 Lake street.

Boots and Shoes.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 29 and 31 Lake street.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 32 Lake street, corner of Wabash avenue.
F. C. & M. D. WELLS, 39 Lake street.
GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO., Salesrooms 46 Lake street; Factory, 536 North Clark street.

Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

PHILIP WADSWORTH & CO., 34 and 36 Lake street, corner of Wabash avenue.
KING, KELLOGG & CO., 27 Lake street.

Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH, [illegible] Lake street.

Crockery, China and Glassware.

BOWEN BROTHERS, 72, 74 and 76 Lake street.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 48 Lake street.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 34 and 36 Lake street.
CHAS. BEARDSLEE & BRO., 36 Lake street.

Iron, Steel, Nails, Heavy Hardware.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO., 193 and 195 South Water street.
C. B. BROWN & CO., 86 Lake street, opposite the Tremont House.

Metal Warehouse, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, &c.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201 Randolph street.

Paper, Stationery, Blank Books, &c.

MUNSON, SKINNER & CO., 140 Lake street.
CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, 128 & 130 Lake st.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

J. H. HOES, Dealer in all kinds, 117 Lake street.
GILES BROTHERS & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, 142 Lake street.

Bankers and Brokers.

JAMES BOYD, 23 Clark street.

Oils, Lamps and Glassware.

WHEELER & BAYLESS, 18 Dearborn street.

LAND WARRANTS

AND BOUNTY SCRIP

Wanted at an advance on other markets,

E. W. MORSE, Agent,

Office of Buxton & Co, Bankers, Corner Lake and Clark sts., Chicago, Ill.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO

Cincinnati. Session of 1863-64.

The regular Course of Instruction in this Institution will open on Monday, the second day of November, and continue four months. Clinical Lectures will be delivered during the month of October.

FACULTY.—L. M. Lawson, M. D., Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine; Geo. C. Blackman, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery; W. W. Dawson, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; M. B. Wright, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children; James Graham, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Nelson Saylor, A. M., L. L. B., Professor of Chemistry; Charles Kearns, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. [illegible]

Students have the privilege of taking any number of tickets that may suit their purposes. Boarding can be obtained at [illegible] per week. Students will be aided in procuring boarding houses, by applying at the College, on the south side of Sixth street, between Vine and Race streets. Further information may be obtained by addressing the Dean.

L. M. LAWSON, M. D., Dean, Southeast corner Sixth and Race streets.

PROPOSALS FOR

CONSTRUCTING A

Brick Tunnel under Lake Michigan two miles long, for the City of Chicago.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, August [illegible], 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, September 9th, at 12 o'clock, A. M., at which time the Board will open the same, for doing all the work and furnishing all the materials required for the construction of a Brick Tunnel, five feet clear diameter, and extending from the present pumping works of the city, two miles out, under the bed of Lake Michigan, [illegible] together with land and lake shafts, and protecting cribs, in accordance with the plans and specifications for the doing of said work, to be found on file in the office of the Board on and after the 19th inst.

The Board would prefer to let the entire work to one contractor or company, but will receive separate proposals for the tunnel proper and land shaft, for the protecting cribs, and for the cast iron cylinders for lake shafts.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and to accept any one bid complying with the conditions of this advertisement.

The bids must be sealed, and must be accompanied with a bond of the penal amount of [illegible], blanks for which will accompany the specifications, guaranteeing the execution of a contract in accordance with the bid, in case the bid is accepted.

Proposals must be directed to the Board of Public Works, and indorsed "Proposals for Lake Tunnel."

Satisfactory security for the faithful performance of the work will be required of the parties whose bids may be accepted.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED LETZ,
F. C. SHERMAN,
Board of Public Works.

1863. STEAMBOATS. 1863.

A First Class Boat will leave Goodrich's Dock, 1st above Rush Street Bridge,

Every Morning, (Sundays Excepted,) At 9 O'Clock.

FOR MILWAUKEE, KENOSHA, RACINE, PORT WASHINGTON, SHEBOYGAN, MANITOWOC AND TWO RIVERS.

Extending their trips to Kewaunee and Wolf River every Friday. During the season of navigation, passengers and freight carried cheaper than by any other line.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

	First Class.	Second Class.
Chicago to Kenosha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago to Racine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago to Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago to Port Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago to Sheboygan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago to Manitowoc and Two Rivers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago to Grand Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]

☞ Passengers will please purchase their tickets on board the Boats.

First Class includes Meals and Berths. For freight or passage apply on board or to A. E. GOODRICH, Foot River street.

PLUG TOBACCO!

Caddies and Butts,

IN QUANTITIES TO THE TRADE.

We have in store and are in constant receipt of

CHOICE BRANDS OF

PLUG TOBACCO,

From the extensive Manufactories of

Messrs. NOCK, WICKS & CO., and J. T. EDMUNDS, of Louisville, Ky.

Twenty Varieties of Samples

THE TRADE OF THE NORTHWEST

Furnished at Manufacturers Prices, Freight added.

Cut, Smoking and Chewing

Constantly on hand. Orders promptly filled.

HUNTINGTON & CO., No. 7 Clark street.

LILLIE'S PATENT CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON

Burglar and Fire-Proof

SAFES!

Improved Bank Locks.

A. L. WINNE, 58 Dearborn street.

GRAND TRUNK

AND

VERMONT CENTRAL.

Fare from Chicago to Boston, all Rail, $18.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY.

Ticket Office 56 Dearborn Street. S. T. WEBSTER, Western General Agent.

GRAND TRUNK

AND

VERMONT CENTRAL.

EXCURSION TO BOSTON.

The Steamer B. F. WADE will leave Chicago Tuesday, September 1st, at 7 P. M. Fare from Chicago to Boston and return $20. Ticket Office 56 Dearborn st. S. T. WEBSTER, Western General Agent.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID

FOR

FLAX SEED.

SAMUEL GREENE & CO.,

120 South Water street.

Wrought Iron Pipe

AND FITTINGS FOR SAME,

At wholesale by R. T. CRANE & BRO., 102, 104 and 106 West Lake street.

HOMOEOPATHY.

L. & F. LORD, M. D.,

[illegible]

GEO. G. POPE,

WHOLESALE LAMP AND OIL DEALER,

152 Clark Street, Chicago.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1863.

THE OLD SECURITY.

When this war broke out, and the occupation of Cairo by our State troops became a necessity, three hundred men were sent from this city, on one memorable Sunday evening, to take possession of and hold that point. It is a fact which speaks volumes for the security, the fairness and the justice of the Government that the North-west up to that time enjoyed, that in this city, in the neighboring city of Milwaukee, and in all of Illinois and Wisconsin, there were not serviceable muskets enough to arm this little squad; half the men departed hence with only double-barrelled shot-guns in their hands! There was not a Government soldier, an arsenal or a magazine in half a dozen of the Western States—not one. The law and its unarmed officers had sufficed for more than six millions of men. They knew nothing of force as a governing power.

Men of Illinois—men of the West, it is possible to return to this old condition, unexampled in the history of the world, by putting the rebellion down and destroying slavery, the agent by which it was excited—possible by these means only. Any compromise, any concession, any half-way policy, any imperfect conclusion leaves us a prey to new dangers, new disturbances, and new wars; and Illinois and the West become the nurseries of soldiers and the scenes of bloody strife. To wipe out the cause of the calamities that we have suffered, to put the nation on the broad foundations of justice, and to provide for future peace and future security, are coincident duties that centre in the policy that the Administration pursues. Fight, conquer and emancipate! These are the words by which the Republic, with all its guaranties of peace, of individual liberty, and of unquestionable security, is to be saved. All else comes of ignorance, or cowardice, or treason!

THE AMERICAN PETER AND PAUL

The Copperheads adopt with great glee, Carlyle's "Ilias (Americana) in Nuce" of course they do. Anything that misrepresents the Administration or slanders the people of the Northern States, or gives aid and comfort to the rebels, commands the approbation of the snaky faction. In his statement of the cause of the war, Carlyle deliberately and intentionally falsifies the facts, as we shall speedily show. According to his statement the whole quarrel between the North and South (Government and rebels) is this:

"Peter (of the North) says to Paul (of the South), 'Paul, you rascal, you hire your servants for life; I hire mine by the month or by the day; you are going straight to hell.' Paul answers quietly, 'Hire your servants by the month or the day, if you like, but leave me my own plan; I prefer to hire them for life.' Peter gets furious at this, and shouts, 'You sha'n't; if you do I'll beat your brains out!' (And has been trying ever since," adds the philosopher, 'but can't manage it!")

It is utterly untrue that the difference between free and slave labor is the difference between hiring for a month and hiring for life. It is a wicked libel on human nature to class freedom and slavery as one and the same condition, as the British Copperhead does. American slavery is not *hiring* in any possible sense. There is the difference between Peter's mode of obtaining labor, and Paul's mode, that exists between trading and robbing; between a bargain and a burglary; between an honest citizen and a notorious thief; between a lawful, free Government, and a fraudulent, despotic usurpation.

If you offer a man a specified sum for his horse and he accepts it, the horse honestly becomes yours; this is trading. But if you seize the horse by force, or compel him to take *your price*, this is robbing. Now the stock in trade, and the means of livelihood of the laborer are his strength and skill, his capacity to work; that constitutes his fixed capital, his property on which he depends for support for himself and family. If I need help to conduct my business, and offer to pay him a stipulated sum for a given time, no matter how long or short, and he agrees to take it, it is a bargain. He offers his skill and strength and time for my money. He performs his engagement, and I pay him his reward. The transaction is honest and satisfactory on both sides. This is Peter's method of treating laboring people, as Carlyle admits.

Take another example. Suppose I need the assistance of a laborer, and the first one I meet I seize by the collar and say, "Come along with me, I want you;" and by virtue of superior strength, and a revolver—he being totally unarmed—I force him into my service, and set him to work, placing an overseer with a whip and a revolver over him to compel him to toil. Suppose when a month's work is done he asks me, "Sir, how much wages are you going to pay me?" I answer "*none*, but "your victuals and clothes, and poor and "scanty at that." He asks again, "how long are you going to *force* me thus to labor for you for nothing?" I reply, until the day of your death." He again asks "what will become of my wife and children?" I answer, "They are sold to work "for their purchasers, like you for nothing, "all their days, and *my* wife and children "are at Saratoga in search of fashionable "pleasure, spending the money I got for "them." This mode of treating the laboring man, Carlyle calls "hiring him for life." This is his friend Paul's method of making a bargain, and getting his work done. But it is simply robbery, garroting. No matter though the structure of society rests upon such an infernal condition of things, and though the law of a State will enforce it; its character is not thereby improved; its villany is not removed. It is a system of plunder, of larceny though sanctioned by custom and supported by law. Because many may be engaged in the practice it is none the less wicked, and the number of those who profit thereby does not reduce the guilt and wrong of each.

It is neither hard work, nor low wages, nor poor diet, nor ragged clothes, nor a hovel for a dwelling that makes a man a slave. But it is the fact of the coercion of his will by another; the arbitrary deprivation of personal freedom; the loss of the power to make a bargain; the fact of his being reduced to the condition of involuntary life-long servitude, without having had a voice in determining his lot. And this is exactly the condition in which Carlyle's Paul (the South) has placed his laboring population. No man ever voluntarily enters into such a relation. Slaves in the first instance are always stolen, or taken in war, and are thereafter kept in servitude by arbitrary, tyrannical force. Peter obtains his labor by contract, by mutual consent and agreement, and for a valuable consideration; it being simply an exchange of commodities, one man swapping his work for another's money. Paul obtains his labor by brute force; by whips and [illegible]; by breeding the laborer as a beast of burden, destitute of will or rights. According to Carlyle, Peter gets furious at the continued existence of this infernal method of "hiring for life," and is trying to beat out Paul's brains to make him abandon it. [illegible] good cause for thrashing Paul [illegible] treatment of the laboring poor. But it is not true that Peter [illegible]; it is not true that he struck back, for the cause named. Paul struck first; he deliberately [illegible] with Peter; he began [illegible] [illegible] demanded that not a "hired" or free man should be allowed to work or live upon a tract of land, both held in common. Upon Peter's refusal to comply, he out with his bowie knife and made a lunge at his heart. He had previously carefully armed himself, and stolen Peter's weapons. He undertook to oust Peter off the joint out-lots, divide the old homestead, taking the lion's share of the whole, and to give Peter a good thrashing into the bargain. In this shape the fight began. Paul got some advantage at the out-set, by reason of the unpreparedness of Peter. But latterly Peter has been "lambing" him right and left, and is in a fair way of bringing the quarrelsome rascal to his milk.

Perceiving that the cause of all the difficulty that ever existed in the family is this same wicked practice of Paul's, of compelling laboring men and women to work for him all their lives *without pay* and *against their wills*, and *treating them like brutes*, and that peace and harmony can never be restored to the household while this practice exists, Peter has pretty much made up his mind to abolish it while his hand is in, and thereby lay the foundation of enduring peace and amity. Safety as well as duty, self-preservation as well as the moral obligations, require that Peter shall cast this devil (of slavery) out of the house, that has kept the family in an uproar for many a year, and brought the present horrid strife upon the household. It will be better for Paul in every respect. He will make more money, and prosper faster, by paying his workmen wages and treating them as human beings, as Peter has done. It is the only way the influence, concord and usefulness of the household can ever be re-established. When this is done, Uncle Sam's family will again be prosperous and happy at home, and feared and respected abroad. And all the people, except the Copperheads, say, Amen!

THE RECORDS OF THE WAR.

The *Army and Navy Official Gazette*, now in the eighth week of its existence, is bringing to light some of the most important documents of the war, or of the country, but it is still far from answering the just expectations of the country as to the materials for future history. Indeed, it would be impossible for a weekly journal of sixteen pages to keep pace even with such reports of operations in the field as do not require secrecy. Much less can it go back to the beginning, and unfold the official records which have accumulated during twenty-eight months of war, covering the most extensive theatre of military operations known to modern times. Since the first battle of Bull Run, we believe, there has been but one complete official report of a general engagement published—that of Stone's River, which has recently come from the hands of the public printer. The reports of the battle of Shiloh, published last summer by order of the Senate, still lack Gen. Grant's official report, and are therefore like the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet omitted. The most interesting features of the engagement are still involved in obscurity and contradiction, for want of the Commanding General's explicit statements. The naval reports of the capture of New Orleans were published, like those of Shiloh and Stone's River, under a special call of Congress; but it has been the custom of the Navy Department to transmit all the reports of its officers to Congress with each annual report of the Secretary.

Congress has, if we recollect aright, made a general call on the War Department for all reports whose publication would not be incompatible with the general welfare. It has also made a general call, two or three times repeated, for the dispatches and correspondence with Gen. McClellan, and the Secretary of War informed us, in his annual report last December, that they had been transcribed, and would be sent in whenever the President should be pleased to give his assent. It is hardly possible that the interests of the public service still require the suppression of these documents, or the reports of Rich Mountain, Roanoke Island, Fort Donelson, Valverde, Island No. 10, Baton Rouge, Cross Keys, and other engagements one or two years old. Major Anderson's report of the bombardment and fall of Fort Sumter has never been published, beyond his preliminary dispatch of ten lines announcing the event. We know nothing of the battle of Big Bethel except what may be extracted from the testimony of a few witnesses incidentally questioned by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and the newspaper accounts of the affair. Ball's Bluff has been pretty thoroughly ventilated, but the path of knowledge in that direction was beset with such formidable difficulties that one General of Division languished in Fort Lafayette a whole year, in consequence of a blunder (or a crime) on the part of his superiors, while the investigation was in progress.

It is unjust to the present age, and to all future ages, to allow these momentous documents to slumber in the office of the Adjutant General. There must be a historian of the war (there will undoubtedly be legions of scribblers), but there can be no history until the veil is removed from the official records. Officers are forbidden under severe penalties to allow any part of their reports to become public, unless authorized to do so by the Department of War. Access cannot be obtained to this information by any process except the demand of Congress. No loyal man desires to have the reports printed so long as there can be the faintest reason, in military prudence, for keeping them secret. But that reason does not exist as to the events of 1861 and 1862. No objection, that we are aware of, was raised to the publication of the official reports of sundry officers who commanded at Fredericksburg, when called for by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, a fortnight after the battle. Surely, then, there can be no good reason for still withholding the reports of Pea Ridge, Iuka and Cedar Mountain. The Buell Court of Inquiry concluded its labors several months ago. Its proceedings ought to be published entire, but as yet not even the finding of the Court has been made known.

We mention these things not in the way of censure. We are aware that the clerical force of the Adjutant General would require to be doubled to perform the additional work of copying and arranging these documents for the press, yet it is obvious that the expense is not worth a moment's consideration beside the importance of the work itself. Nor is it a sufficient answer to say that it will be time enough to publish the history of the war after the war is ended. The present generation are entitled to an accurate knowledge of the great events which they are enacting and paying for, and there is no reason why earlier events should not be divulged while the later ones are being wrought. Let there be light. Let there be light.

THE O'CONNELL LETTER.

As we expected, the authenticity of Daniel O'Connell's letter on American slavery, lately re-printed in this paper, is everywhere denied by the leaders of the Copperhead party in their association with citizens of Irish nationality. Of course, no publisher has the hardihood to venture a contradiction in his journal; and no public speaker of a higher grade than the bar-room orator, will assert before a decently intelligent audience that this paper among numberless others, has, in this O'Connell matter, falsified the record. But the work that cannot be done publicly is done otherwise; and among the countless Hibernians into whose hands this document has been put, in the hope that its impassioned appeals and unanswerable arguments would have their proper weight, there is hardly one who is not made to [illegible] by the Copperheads that it is [illegible] [illegible] the O'Connell letter are daily proving.

The Pennsylvania Canvass.

The election in Pennsylvania is rapidly increasing in interest. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says that upward of fifty members of the Union party's State Committee recently met for consultation at Harrisburg, and they all spoke in the most hopeful spirit of Governor Curtin's prospects of re-election. The disaffection which at one time existed against him in his own party, has wholly disappeared. In Fayette county three hundred Old-line *Democrats* have affiliated themselves with the Union Leagues. The returned and convalescent soldiers are almost to a man in favor of Curtin. The Governor will take the stump in the interval of his public duties. It is the intention to make the canvass thorough and vigorous.

State Horticultural Fair.

The Illinois Horticultural Fair will be held this year at Rockford, commencing on Tuesday, the 8th day of September, and lasting four days. The catalogue of premiums offered is an excellent one, and it is to be hoped that horticulturists and all others who feel an interest in the matter, will generously respond to the call of the State Horticultural Society.

An Interview with the President of the United States.

The American Baptist Missionary Convention, now holding its twenty-third annual session with the First Colored Baptist Church at Washington, appointed a committee to wait on the President to ask of him what protection missionaries might have on Southern soil, &c. The committee having waited on the President, reported to the Convention as follows:

Your committee in compliance with your wishes, have waited on the President of the United States, and beg leave to submit the following report:

The chairman of the committee (Rev. Leonard A. Grimes) introduced the committee, who were cordially received by the President. The chairman stated the object of the visit in the following words:

Mr. President:—We, the committee appointed by the American Baptist Missionary Convention, now in session with the First Colored Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., desire to know what protection we might have from you toward sending missionaries on Southern soil to promulgate the Gospel of Christ within the lines of the military forces of the United States.

The President then made some interesting remarks, after which he presented the chairman with the following letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21, 1863.

To whom it may concern:

To-day I am called upon by a committee of colored ministers of the Gospel, who express a wish to go within our military lines and minister to their brethren there. The object is a worthy one, and I shall be glad for all facilities to be afforded them which may not be inconsistent with or a hindrance to our military operations.

A. LINCOLN.

Capture of Dick McCann, the Noted Guerilla.

The Nashville *Union* contains the following account of the capture of the rebel desperado, Dick McCann:

On Tuesday night last, pursuant to orders from Col. Mizner, a company of mounted infantry of the 14th Michigan, under command of Captain James E. Mackey, met an equal force of cavalry belonging to the 1st Missouri regiment, under command of Capt. Clifford, at Hillsboro, and proceeded together to Weams' Sulphur Springs, thirty-four miles from this post. Information communicated to Col. Mizner, and by him sent to headquarters at Nashville, left little doubt as to the certainty of Major McCann's whereabouts. Capt. Mackey's mounted infantry were in the advance, and at early morn on Wednesday trailed the guerillas. Arriving at Weams' residence, a plan of attack was arranged, when it was determined that a dash should be made upon the premises and "Spring House," a ball room close by. McCann's men were laying siege to a hearty breakfast, their horses were in the stables, they themselves unconscious of the presence of an enemy, when the mounted infantry and cavalry approached. The advanced guard dashed fiercely up the hill, shouting frantically, and received the first fire from four of Dick's men, who were on the lookout in the road in front of the house. The Federals returned the fire, wounded the whole four, and giving chase to the remainder, who, in their efforts to reach the stable, were now cut off by Capt. Clifford's force, which had then come up. McCann himself, seeing his moment's of preparation for a fight had passed, resolved to escape, and ordered his men to "scatter through the woods," when a soldier of Mackey's command, Sam. Dunning, ordered him to halt and surrender, which he did very reluctantly, remarking to Martin W. Culp, the cavalryman to whom Dunning had given him, in charge: "I could have shot you if I had thought it, but I would be committing murder." Fifteen of his men, among whom is a brother of his, were captured also, the remainder escaping through the dense forest. On approaching Capt. Mackey, McCann endeavored to conceal his rank—a star on his left breast—and on being asked who he was, gave his name as Johnson. The Captain saw immediately that in his prisoner he recognized the oft described features of Dick McCann, and said, "You can come no games on me; you are Dick McCann." He replied: "Yes, sir, I am Major J. R. McCann, and I am your prisoner." He and his men were lodged in jail, in this town, on Wednesday night, and were sent, under guard, to Nashville, Thursday afternoon.

A Letter from John C. Calhoun.

The following letter from the father of secession, John C. Calhoun, never before published, is printed for the first time in the N. Y. *Times*, having been received from its Nashville correspondent. The original is in the possession of the venerable Major Lewis of Nashville:

PENDLETON, (S. C.,) Nov. 6, 1828.

DEAR SIR: Believing as I thoroughly do, that the liberty and happiness of our country depend on the course which our State may take in this great juncture, I am prepared to contribute whatever may be in my power, to aid in giving a salutary direction to her Council.

The particular duty, which you request me to perform, is one of the highest importance, and no small difficulty. We have the basis in the report of Mr. Madison, and the proceedings of the Virginia and Kentucky Legislatures on "the Alien and Sedition Act." But from the dissimilarity between the character of the encroachments of the General Government then and now, very little aid can be derived from them in drawing up a paper for the present occasion. In casting my eyes over the subject, it strikes me that with the greatest compression consistent with clearness, the document must necessarily be voluminous—so many and so important are the principles involved, and so various are the details. It will, of course, take time and labor; it will require the aid of documents not in my possession. I have but a short period to remain at home, and I am much engaged in my domestic concerns, preparatory to setting out to Washington; but I will permit nothing to prevent me from sending on such aid that my friends may think I ought. I will commence a draft immediately, and in the meantime I must request you to obtain and forward to me the Kentucky resolutions. I had them, but lent them to a friend and he has not returned them. They were published in the Richmond *Enquirer* some time last Summer. I will also want a statement of the imports and exports for the last five years, distinguishing in the latter the articles of rice, cotton and tobacco. Other references to documents not in my possession will probably be wanting, but I must have blanks to be filled.

If you cannot obtain a statement of the imports and exports at Columbia, you may, by writing to Mr. Nourse, Registrar of the Treasury at Washington. Your views appear to me to be perfectly correct. Excise will not do. I deem it the most dangerous recourse that could be adopted, and would certainly be followed by defeat. The remedy you refer to is the only safe and efficient one, and is abundantly adequate. I speak with confidence. It alone can save the Union. The only question is the mode and time. It seems to me clear that the State must act by convention, but also am strongly of opinion that we must take time, especially if a new administration should come in, as there can be but little doubt it will.

All moves aiming at reform and revolution as ours is, must, to be successful, be characterized by great respect for the opinion of others. On this great question we are far in advance of the intelligence of the other States, even of those which have the same interest with ourselves. Our measure, however sound, however justified by the noble example of Virginia in '98, will appear at first to all our friends, novel, bold and even dangerous, and to those who exact tribute from us, treasonable. Yet, thought will be put in motion. And as our cause rests in truth and the Constitution, it will gain daily, till it will finally prevail, if we act with wisdom and moderation.

These views are greatly strengthened on the supposition of a change of administration. It would seem but a reasonable confidence in the new administration to afford time to see what its wisdom and virtue may effect—not to afford which will be considered hostile to it, and expose the State to the imputation of dangerous designs, which ought to be especially guarded against.

There has been heretofore a want of caution on this important point, which has exposed us to great danger, and which renders greater caution more necessary. It seems to me that all that can be done at present is an able report, fully exposing our wrongs, and unfolding our remedies, but to abstain for the present from applying it on grounds of respect to others and a sense of moderation, with the adoption of such measures as may produce harmony of opinion among the oppressed States. It seems to me it would also be judicious to approve of the course adopted by our people to raise their own supplies, and to abstain as far as may be practicable from the consumption of articles fostered by the tariff—but accompanied with a caution not to consider it more than a temporary palliative.

I make these suggestions with deference, knowing how much must depend on circumstances, which can only be judged by those on the spot. If we succeed, it will constitute one of the most glorious reforms ever effected. But if we fail, we will have the poor consolation of thinking of the greater disaster, which would have taken place, without an effort on our part—the loss of our liberty.

With sincere regard, I am, &c.,
J. C. CALHOUN.

W. C. PRESTON.

—On last Tuesday night, the house occupied by Dr. N. G. Black, Provost Marshal of Schuyler county, at Rushville, was burned by the Copperheads. Immediately after [illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Reciprocity Treaty—Its Political and Commercial Effects.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 25th, 1863.

The Treaty of Reciprocity between the United States and the British Provinces was formed in the year 1854, and was proclaimed by President Pierce early in September. It provides that the treaty shall continue in force for ten years, unconditionally, and as long thereafter as the parties to it remain satisfied with its operation. If either shall become dissatisfied with it before the expiration of the ten years, notice may be given to the other high contracting party to that effect, and at the end of that term, the treaty, as it regards this reciprocity feature, will cease, and the trade between the United States and the Provinces will return to the ordinary conditions of the intercourse between the two nations. If the notice is not given the treaty will continue to run from year to year, until one or the other shall become dissatisfied with it.

These being the facts in the premises, it is becoming time for the people interested to inquire into the operations of the treaty, and to decide whether they will call upon the Government to give the notice. I am less familiar with the practical workings of the treaty, than those who reside in the great valley of the St. Lawrence, but having access to the public records, I am able to form an opinion as to its relative influence upon the trade of the two parties to it. It is quite evident that the Provincials, at least, have no reason to complain, and there is not the remotest possibility that they will give the notice of abrogation during the next hundred years. The following figures tell the story more graphically than any words that I could employ:

TABLE SHOWING THE TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Year end'g June 30,	Imports.	Exports.
1837	$445,100	$2,764,014
1849	2,826,880	5,632,114
1854	8,927,560	24,566,667
1855	15,136,734	27,806,020
1856	21,310,421	29,029,349
1857	22,124,296	24,262,482
1858	15,806,519	23,651,727
1859	19,727,551	28,154,174
1860	23,851,381	22,706,228
1861	23,062,965	22,745,628

These figures speak for themselves. They show that prior to the "Reciprocity" Treaty, the exports from this country to the British Provinces were largely in excess of the imports, and went far towards making up the unfavorable balance against us in the trade with the mother country. The effect of the treaty was, in less than ten years, to turn the scales, and to give the Provincials an excess of exports amounting to more than a million. In 1854 we exported to the Provinces three times as much as we imported from them, which was not an unfair traffic, considering them as a part of a great empire, the trade with which in the aggregate shows a balance against us. To-day, the balance of trade with the Colonies, like that with the mother country, is against us, and this is the result of "Reciprocity." Of course, the balance has to be made up in gold.

The explanation of this unfavorable result is easy—the treaty is misnamed. It is not based upon principles of reciprocity. On the contrary, it excludes from the Canadian markets a large class of articles, the trade in which was rapidly rising into importance. The reciprocity is confined to the products of the soil, of which the States of the Northwest produce a superabundance, while all manufactured articles are excluded, and have since been made the subjects of heavy tariff duties. The Canadians have few manufactures, and if the principle of reciprocity extended to them the effect would be to keep the balance of trade, or an excess of exports, on our side.

Immediately after the adoption of the "Reciprocity" Treaty, the Canadians and Provincials set about building up their manufactures by a system of taxation upon those of this country. The result has been that while Provincial exports of raw products to the United States have increased, from less than nine millions in 1854, to sixteen and a half millions in 1860. If the export of our manufactures to the Provinces had only kept pace with the increase of population it would have amounted in 1860 to nearly ten millions.

Several members of Congress from the districts more immediately interested, have called attention to the irregularities of this pretended Reciprocity Treaty, and in the name of their constituents have demanded its abrogation at the earliest day consistent with the terms of ratification. I have heard but one voice in regard to the matter; but the rapid succession of startling military events has diverted popular attention, and there is danger that the time for giving the notice may pass by. It is proper, therefore, that the press of the Northwest should remind the Government that the time for giving the notice of abrogation has arrived, and demand it in the name of the people. There are high political reasons, in addition to those of an economical character, which render it important that this treaty should be set aside. It was in its inception, a Southern offering on the altar of British cupidity, the design of which was to cool the ardor of the Canadians for annexation to the United States. It cannot be forgotten that the Provinces were anything but prosperous prior to the treaty of reciprocity, that discontent was chronic with them, and that the demand for separation from the mother country, and annexation to the United States began to be loud and deep. Southern politicians, who were ever ready to plunge the nation into war in order to gain Southern territories, dreaded nothing so much as this rising spirit of annexation among the Canadians, and they determined to put an extinguisher upon it by sacrificing Northern commerce and manufactures. The result has demonstrated their sagacity. They were killing two birds with one stone. They shut the mouths of the Canadian agitators for annexation, and injured the Yankees at the same time, and they compelled their Northern white slaves to aid them in the dirty work, and even to take the lead in it. Franklin Pierce, then, as now, their supple tool, played the chief part in the sacrifice of his country's rights.

This suicidal measure has done its work effectually, and reflects great credit upon the Machiavelian sagacity of its authors. It has completely alienated the Canadians, and from wishing to join our Union they have learned from their Southern allies to despise it, and to desire its dissolution. From being poor and thriftless, so that the traveller recognized the line which separated them from the prosperous free States which bound them on the south, as readily as he would recognise the transition from the same free States to the slave States, they have become our equals and even our superiors in prosperity. They see the advantage they have gained, and thankful to their Southern friends for it, they turn to meet with grateful hearts, and wish success to their nefarious schemes of treason and rebellion. In their prosperity they have forgotten their hatred of slavery, and sympathizing with the aristocrats of the old world, they join in the hope and the aspiration for the overthrow of the last great experiment of Republican freedom.

I am far from proposing to retaliate by threatening, or making war upon our ungrateful neighbors, but I submit that they are not particularly entitled to our consideration. We are not called upon to make sacrifices of our commerce and our revenue in order to stimulate the prosperity of such neighbors beyond the bounds of natural development. Peculiarly the Provincials have all the advantages of the American Union without any of its inconveniences, and the effect of this generous treatment has been to make a majority of its people ill-wishers, not to say enemies. It is time to change our treatment, having reference merely to this consideration of cultivating friendly feelings. Prosperity has spoiled them, and caused them to despise their benefactors; and prudence suggests that we should remit them to the lighter diet to which they were accustomed before the adoption of the Reciprocity Treaty, and which was so fruitful of amicable relations.

SPECTATOR.

Exemption Opinions.

The following exemption circular has been issued:

WAR DEP'T, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24, '63.

CIRCULAR No. 77.—The following opinions of Col. Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General, are published for the information and guidance of all officers of this bureau:

In cases where the father of motherless children under twelve years of age has married again.—Opinion: The father of motherless children under twelve years of age, dependent upon his labor for support, is exempt, notwithstanding he may have married a second time and his wife be living. A stepmother is not believed to be a mother in the sense of the act.

In the case of a widow having two sons, one of whom is a cripple or invalid.—Opinion: A widow having two sons, one of whom is a cripple or a hopeless invalid, disabled from disease for the military service, the other is exempt, provided his mother is dependent on his labor for her support. The condition, however, of the invalid son must be not a temporary disability, but one chronic in its character.

In Cases where Deserters are offered as Substitutes.—Opinion: The Board of Enrollment is charged with the duty of determining whether a substitute offered is acceptable or not. The Board must necessarily have the power of ascertaining and deciding whether he is under present obligation to perform military service on his own account, which, of course, would disqualify him from serving as a substitute.

Over the question they have an original jurisdiction, and are not bound to await its solution by any other tribunal, civil or military. It is not necessary that the substitute presented should have been found or decided to be a deserter by a Military Court to justify the Board of Enrollment in declaring that he is not acceptable. If he is proved before the Board to be a deserter, or if the testimony furnishes reasonable ground for the belief that he is so, he should be rejected. The obligation of the principal is certain and absolute, and cannot be cancelled by a substitute of doubtful qualifications.

In the case where one son of aged or infirm parents is in the first class and two or more in the second class.—Opinion: Where there is one son in the first and two or more in the second class subject to draft, the latter are within the meaning of the 4th provision of the 2d section of the act as liable to draft.

In the case where only one of the parents is aged or infirm.—Opinion: The only son of [illegible] dependent on his labor for their support is not exempt if but one of the parents is aged or infirm. The supposed disability which [illegible] the exemption must apply [illegible]

[illegible] seventh clause of the second section of the act. It is the amount of contribution that the military service binds upon the members of the same family that is the basis of the exemption, and it is wholly immaterial whether this contribution be made personally or through substitutes.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

General View at the Situation—Skirmishing at Chattanooga.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Should we wish to occupy Atlanta and Macon, we can do so in spite of Bragg, and the possession of these points by our armies, together with that of Chattanooga, would involve the ruin of the rebellion, so that even its desperate and determined chieftains would abandon it as hopeless, throw themselves upon the clemency of the Government, or take refuge in flight. For the occupation of Chattanooga, Atlanta and Macon by the Union armies is the final separation of the Gulf States from Virginia, the destruction of all possible communication between Johnston and Lee, and the severance of what remains of the Confederacy, as completely as the whole was divided by the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. One great reliance of the rebel leaders is, that as our armies close around them, driving all their troops within a circle whose diameter becomes continually less and less, their opportunities for concentration will become more and more formidable, and they will be able to crush in detail the various portions of our more extended line. Of course, it will be easier, too, for us to concentrate as the circle contracts, but as it will take less and less time for the rebels, operating upon their interior lines, to effect any desired combination, our opportunities for knowing their intentions will continually diminish, and we shall be ever less and less prepared to baffle their concentrated armies by counter concentrations of our men. But let the Gulf States of the "Confederacy" be severed from the Atlantic, let the armies rallying around Johnston be cut off from those whose inspiring soul is Lee; and the whole scheme by which the rebel leaders hope even in the most desperate extremity, to baffle and defeat us, will fall at once to the ground; and the utter futility of continuing the contest will become apparent even to themselves. Johnston's army cut off from Richmond, and the rebel Government will inevitably go to pieces; Lee's army deprived of its supplies from the Gulf States, must disperse or starve; and the armies of the Union, encouraged and reinforced, and pressing everywhere upon the broken and disjointed fragments of the "Confederate" hosts, will scatter them like chaff before the whirlwind, or slaughter them like sheep.

These views, slightly modified, are the same which, not long since, I heard expressed by an intelligent rebel officer, who was a prisoner in our hands, and with whom, through the kindness of a valued friend in this army, I was permitted to converse.

I know of but one way in which a movement of ours, having in view the occupation of the three great railroad centres I have named, could be checkmated. Should Johnston resolve to leave Mississippi and Alabama, abandon Mobile to its fate, march rapidly northward, destroy the railroads, etc., behind him, so that Grant could only follow slowly and with difficulty, form a junction with Bragg and Buckner, and then fall upon General Rosecrans—should he resolve to do this, I say, only the most energetic operations on our part could prevent him. Should he succeed in effecting the junction, the bravery of this army, the excellence of its officers, and the genius of Rosecrans, could alone save it from defeat. Superiority in numbers would no longer avail it; that superiority would be transferred in all probability to the other side; for Johnston's 30,000, Bragg's 25,000, Maury's 15,000, and Buckner's 10,000, would form an army 70,000 strong. Should the rebel forces at Charleston and Savannah be released about the same time, Johnston and Bragg would find themselves at the head of 100,000 men.

All this it is true is mere speculation; but speculations are frequently unacted facts. One thing is certain, and our military leaders should not for a moment lose sight of it—the rebel Generals are now reduced to such straits, that they will everywhere be willing to give up territory for the sake of winning battles; and possession of territory to us (except such as Middle Tennessee, whence the enemy expected to draw supplies) is of no consequence whatever, unless we win battles in acquiring it. The strength of the rebellion, to-day, lies wholly in the rebel armies. Amongst the people of the South, secession and treason are dead dogs. The "unconquerable spirit" and the "eternal hostility" of the South, are the merest fictions. Destroy or disperse the rebel armies now in the field, and the war will be over throughout the length and breadth of the Confederacy.

While we are waiting for the ball to open, we do not spend our time either in idleness or in gloomy anticipation.

Fifth street in Cincinnati presents no busier scene than the Decherd and Stevenson, or Winchester and Stevenson roads for miles and miles along Crow Creek Valley; and a satisfied, hopeful, buoyant, absolutely joyous spirit, seems to pervade the entire army.

In the way of news, there is not much to write just now. A reconnoissance in front of Chattanooga yesterday, resulted in drawing a few shots from some of the rebel batteries on the other side of the river. Our artillerists threw some shell toward the town; but the firing was apparently unimportant on both sides.

A slight skirmishing with rebel pickets across the river opposite Battle Creek, was also one of the events of yesterday. These things, trifling in themselves, have a real significance and importance, which, however, I do not, at present, consider it altogether prudent to discuss.

It is reported that Gen. Rosecrans narrowly escaped being shot, to-day. All along there has been a sort of tacit understanding between our pickets at Bridgeport, and those of the enemy on the island opposite, that neither would fire upon the other. A great many ridiculous stories have been told of conversations between our boys and the enemy. Some of these reputed conversations exhibit a little wit, most of them were exceedingly flat and silly, but all of them were manufactured by the persons pretending to relate them. Nevertheless, it is certain that words were occasionally exchanged between our boys and the enemy across the Tennessee. To-day, it is said that while a considerable number of our soldiers were bathing in the river near Bridgeport, the rebels shouted across that "the Yankees were getting a little too damned numerous over there," and that they intended to observe the truce no longer. Suiting their actions to their words, they forthwith opened fire, produced a prodigious "scatterment" amongst the bathers, and sent a bullet deep into a tree, very near which Gen. Rosecrans was standing.

ADVERTISING THE REBELLION.

The Slaveholders Barnumized.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

The rebellious planters had much to say against Yankee tricks in former days, but they are not backward to imitate these tricks whenever they think to reap an advantage to themselves. The readers of the *Evening Post* will remember an address of Southern preachers, issued some time ago in Richmond, in which these ministers of the gospel of Christ undertook to justify slavery and the Southern slave system, and appealed to the Christian people of Europe in its favor. It appears that this address excited only horror for its doctrines and contempt for its authors in England; and was not even reprinted, except by the anti-slavery men there to show the bigotry and fanaticism of the slaveholders.

Thereupon the rebels remembered the successes Barnum and other despised Yankees gained by advertising their wares, and determined to advertise the rebellion and slavery into favor in England. They procured the insertion of the address in the *Evangelical Magazine*, *Good Words* and other religious magazines in England, as an advertisement! We hope the proprietors of these periodicals exacted payment in advance, else Mr. Davis is likely to "repudiate" the debt.

But the advertisement seems to have elicited no puffs, but only such an exposure as as other quack advertisers sometimes meet with at the hands of one who means to enlighten the public and prevent a fraud. The Rev. Newman Hall has written a terse and vigorous letter, exposing the sophistries of the Richmond clergymen. He leaves untouched the question of the war, but calls attention to

—the deliberate sanction of slavery as it exists in the Southern States contained in that advertisement. Whatever may be our opinions on the war, the churches of Great Britain have long ago emphatically pronounced their condemnation of slavery as opposed to humanity, and utterly condemned by the Gospel. If this is the case as regards slavery in the abstract, how much more is it true in reference to the system which actually prevails in the Confederate States! Let it be remembered that throughout these States the word of a colored person is never taken in evidence as against a white, so that any wrong done to a negro in the presence of negroes alone cannot be proved, though a thousand colored witnesses were prepared to give evidence on oath. Let it be remembered that there are stringent laws against teaching slaves to read. Let it be remembered that whatever the kindness of treatment which slaves may occasionally receive, these slaves are part of the estate, and on the insolvency or death of the owner are liable to be sold together or separately, as the horses and cattle. Let it be remembered that by law, throughout those States, a husband has no exclusive right to his wife—parents have no parental rights to their children—and a woman has no legal right to her chastity. Also that any slave refusing obedience to any command may be flogged till he submits or dies. Not by occasional abuses alone, but by the universal law of the Southern Confederacy, the existing system of slavery violates all the moral laws of Christianity. Yet these clergy, in the advertisement to which you give publicity, not merely apologize for, but solemnly advocate the system.

The authors of this address call themselves brethren, for they appeal "in the name of our holy Christianity, as the servants of the Most High God, solemnly convoking the blessing of Almighty God, as ministers of our Lord Jesus Christ and members of His holy church, with our hands upon the Bible." Knowing that the existing slavery of the Southern States involves, not as an accident, but as an inherent element, "fornication, covetousness, and extortion," with almost all other vices and crimes, I, for one, could not admit to Lord's table, nor receive into my house, far less aid with my prayers or by giving currency to their arguments, such men as these, who, maintaining such a system, still invoke the name of Jesus, and plead the authority of the Bible. The Duke of Argyl recently said that however he might disapprove of Bishop Colenso's writings, yet that were the bishop to live a thousand years, and publish a book every year, he would not do so much to undermine the authority of the Bible in the minds of men as claiming that authority on behalf of the existing slave system of America. I know how much latitude is allowed to advertisers, and that editors plead to be irresponsible for opinions thus expressed; still, as you would refuse in the form of advertisement an appeal on behalf of infidelity or licentiousness, so I cannot but hope that this appeal, which involves a defence of slavery, escaped your notice. At least, it deserves your consideration how far the Christian public will continue to receive into their homes periodicals, through the columns of whose editorial pages [illegible] is likely to be countenanced [illegible]

UNION AND RESTORATION IN TENNESSEE.

A Rousing Speech by Parson Brownlow.

THE REBELS ANNIHILATED.

An immense Union gathering was held at Franklin, Tenn., on Saturday last, at which the inflexible Parson Brownlow made a characteristic speech, of which the following is a summary:

He remarked that he had been accustomed for so many years to speak from a text that he would adhere to his old habit to-day. He would take for his text, on the occasion, a short editorial which he published in reference to secession, in the Knoxville *Whig*. [The speaker then read the celebrated editorial of the Knoxville *Whig*, written immediately after the secession of South Carolina, predicting the horrid consequences of that deed. Everybody is familiar with it, as it has been frequently published.]

This shall be my text. The dreadful consequences which I foretold, then derided as idle predictions, have more than been fulfilled. To employ the language of a distinguished statesman, now dead, I say: "We are in the midst of a revolution," a mighty revolution. When and where will it end, God only knows. I trust, however, that I am now beginning to see some glimpses of daylight on the Southern border. Bloody and terrible as this revolution may be, I hope it may never end until the Stars and Stripes wave again over every foot of territory in the South. [Loud applause.] To attain this end, I am for coercion, for subjugation—yes, for the annihilation, if you choose, of every man and woman who dares resist the glorious authority of the flag of my country, under which we have lived for eighty years, so happily and prosperously. During this period we have had nineteen Presidential elections, in which we of the South, with half the people of the North, and half the territory, elected our choice thirteen times, and generously, magnanimously, suffered the North to elect their choice six times. Not content with our own Presidents, we even proceeded to kidnap three of these six Northern Presidents, making them "Northern men with Southern principles!" Now, let me say, I am a Southern man, born and bred, and intend to live and die in the South, where I can fight rebels and secessionists; but yet, of all vile creatures on the earth, these Northern doughfaces, with Southern principles were the meanest. Why, the worst rebels I know of to-day are Northern men who came South, married widows with twenty or thirty negroes and suddenly grew chivalrous and noisy about Southern Rights.

I never voted for Jackson, or any of his party friends, but if my earnest prayers and bitter tears could have recalled Old Hickory to life, I would have poured them forth, that he might have sat in the "Old Public Functionary's" chair, and collaring that unmitigated scamp Floyd, Jake Thompson, and that anointed thief Judah Benjamin, told them, "By the Eternal, this damnable plot has got to stop!" And it would have stopped, and the people would have shouted Amen! We of the South ruled the nation absolutely. We never allowed the North to re-elect a President. We re-elected nearly all of ours, but put the North off with one term. Yet, after the enjoyment of all these extraordinary favors, when the mighty North saw fit to elect Lincoln, we got furiously patriotic and voted "separation and representation." And I guess that I see a goodly number present to-day who voted for separation and representation. Gentlemen, I think you have gotten what you voted for to your heart's content. You have been represented with a vengeance for over two years, out of nearly all you ever possessed. Represented out of your Legislature, and of Congress! You have got Representation! You have got Separation, too! Separation from your hay-stacks, corn-cribs and fence-rails! Separation from your horses, mules and cattle! Separation from your beloved niggers! and I have heard it hinted that some of you have been separated from your daughters! You will have a good deal more of this separation before the war is over.

We got more than our share of appropriations in the old Union. The North contributed a quarter of a million of dollars to help carry our mails, which were a dead loss to the Federal Government. The North gave us what we asked. It helped us to the fugitive slave law; it helped us to Texas, and threw in Polk and Dallas to boot. The South wanted to repeal the Missouri Compromise, and the North helped her; a fatal step, which was the beginning of much of the present trouble. And yet, in the face of all these historic facts, we rebelled to save our niggers! We are to-day in the midst of a fearful, cruel, bloody revolution, without the semblance or shadow of justification for our wicked conduct. We were the last people on earth who had cause to complain, for we enjoyed the favors of a benignant Government, over and above the North. And now I think some of you are beginning to see your stupendous folly. Your eyes, like those of young kittens, are gradually opening to the light. The marching and counter-marching of armies through your farms and villages, is teaching many of you a dear but valuable lesson. But some of you are still not satisfied, and are wishing for the return of the rebel army. Let me tell you, if it does return, there are plenty of these blue-coated fellows to set them afloat again, southward; and by the time the Federal troops have taken possession of your State again, they will wipe you up so clean that there will be nothing left of you but the tip end of your tails. Stop your folly, and come back and join us. The United States is able and determined to put down the rebellion. It must, shall, and will be put down. [Applause.] I talk to the rebels.

Who inaugurated this rebellion? South Carolina had been plotting it for thirty years; and if the letter and spirit of the Federal Constitution had been carried out, she never could have been a member of the Union, for she never had a republican government which is guarantied to all the States. A man must own ten negroes, before he can be elected to the legislature. She ought to be let out on contract to a Yankee company, to be sawed out, floated off, and sunk in the ocean. This rebellion is an old plot. As far back as 1856, Governor Wise sent a secret circular to the Governors of all the Southern States, stating: "Fremont would be elected. I propose, in this event, to march to Washington, seize the archives, and declare the Union dissolved." Fremont was not elected, but a meaner man was, James Buchanan. Leading Southerners in Congress refused to stay in the Union, even though they were allowed to dictate the terms of compromise. Mason said the South would go out, although the North should give more than she had asked. Good United States arms of all kinds, were condemned at the public arsenals, by Southern officers; were advertised for sale in obscure corners; and Southern Governors were notified to send agents on to buy up $15 muskets at $2.50 apiece. Thus they prepared for rebellion, secretly for years. In 1860 I visited Montgomery, Ala., and was invited by the Legislature to deliver an address in their hall, on public affairs. I did so. I declared myself a Southern pro-slavery man, and that I desired the prosperity of the South. They applauded these sentiments. But I added that I had seen with pain their act to arm the State in case a Republican President should be elected. I said it meant treason, and that I was an unconditional Union man, and would stand by the Union, although slavery should perish. Some of the men hissed, and some elegantly dressed ladies bounced up and left the hall; the devil was into them, then, before it got into the men. My ticket in 1860 was the Bell-Everett ticket, a sort of Kangaroo affair, with all its virtue in its hind legs. John Bell is now poking about Rome and Atlanta with an old cotton umbrella under his arm, hunting for his rights. He'll get them, his iron-works have got them already. Douglas headed the next ticket—a gallant patriot, who, if alive to-day, would be in the field with a star or two on his shoulders. Breckinridge headed the third ticket. The fourth and last ticket was headed by Mr. Lincoln, and if none of you have heard the result before I have the pleasure of informing you, that ticket was elected! There would have been no war if Breckinridge had been elected. He would have gone into office, sworn before God, and kissed the Bible on it, to defend the Constitution and the Union, spent four years in filling every Southern fort and city with arms, removed all the public money South, manned the whole navy with traitors, and at the end of his term, walked out of the Union, leaving the North without a gun, a ship, a pistol, or a sabre. I thank my God to-day, that neither Bell, Douglas nor Breckinridge were elected, and that a more honest, brave, wise, and patriotic man was elected than ever Breckinridge could be, unless he was made over again, and I think I know enough of the Divine character to say that the Almighty would never undertake that job. These Southern leaders are the worst men who ever lived. There are better men in the Penitentiary, and if I were not afraid of getting up a theological controversy, I would say there are better men in hell! They took a solemn oath of office, they devoutly kissed the Bible upon it, and then, after legislating to Congress all day, and drawing their salaries, met in a secure room by night, to plot the overthrow of the Government. Honorable Toombs! Honorable A. O. P. X. Y. Z. Nicholson! I will not insult Judas Iscariot by comparing him with these wretches. Why, after all their cry against Abolitionists these rebels are a gang of negro thieves. Scott's Alabama cavalry, composed of the Southern chivalry, kidnapped my negro boy Charles, one Sunday, and run him South. He came back to me the other day, having given them the slip, after getting his "rights," abundantly. Now, I had expected that these "blue-coats" might take a negro occasionally, but not the flower of secession aristocracy! These rebels have stolen more negroes since the rebellion began from Union men and run them South, than the Abolitionists ever did. Northern Abolitionists are not fit to hold a candle to these Southern negro thieves. Your Capt. Perkins, of the town of Franklin, is a specimen of these negro thieves. They are hypocrites and scoundrels, as well as traitors. I hope the devil may seize them and drown them in the sea, as he did the swine in the New Testament.

Americans Abroad.

The following is a list of Americans registered at Gun's American Agency, No. 17 Charlotte street, Bedford Square, London, England, for the week Aug. 15:

Wm. J. Tait, Cleveland, Ohio; Wm. B. Holmes and lady, N. Y.; A. M. Gay, Boston; Henry [illegible]; John P. Slater, San Francisco, Cal.; Chas. Moran, N. Y.; J. L. Andrews, N. O.; R. Marsh, N. Y.; E. K. Beadle, Hartford, Ct.; Horatio Harris, Roxbury, Mass.; W. R. Nicholls, do.; Richard Lathers, N. Y.; Wm Du Bois, Poughkeepsie; T. H. Blythe, San Francisco, Cal.; Jas. Dennison, do.; Augustus Rawlings, N. Y.; Thos. Albert [illegible], Phila. Penn.; H. D. Newcombe, [illegible]

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

—The Kennebec (Maine) *Journal* says that a drafted man of that district presented himself to Dr. Wilbur for examination, who was so deaf that it required the utmost power of the doctor's lungs to make him hear. The doctor stooped down and commenced a critical examination of one of the drafted man's knees, remarking in a low tone, "that is sufficient to exempt any man." "Glad to hear you say so," said the deaf man, who had suddenly recovered his hearing; "what did you say was the trouble with my knee, Dr. Wilbur?" "It is perfectly sound and good," replied the doctor, "I was only examining your ears." The man paid his $300 and was exempted.

—The deep green appearance of the water in the Ohio River of late and the vast amount of greenish matter floating on its surface has attracted much attention and led to many speculations as to the cause of the phenomena. E. S. Crosier, of New Albany, Ind., has subjected the water to a microscopic examination, and finds that the green scum is due to the presence of immense quantities of confervoid algæ. The specimens examined contained large numbers of interesting infusorial animalcules. Some peculiar state of the atmosphere or water has caused this unusual abundance of this style of vegetation.

—The New York *Herald* announces the death of Dr. Alexander Jones, an attache of that paper. He was a Southerner by birth, and at the outset of the rebellion was accused of disloyalty, a charge which preyed upon his mind, and probably induced, to some extent, his last illness. In 1850 he was the agent of the Associated Press. He has written two works, on "Historical Sketch of the Electric Telegraph," and "the Cymri of '76."

—Surgeons of colored regiments receive the same rank and pay as surgeons of white regiments. They have to pass the same examination by the same board, and no men are commissioned in any way inferior to like officers of white regiments. Applications are made to Surgeon General Hammond.

—The New Haven *Journal* remarks: "It is well known to many that there has existed in our midst an aged pair of twins—Lois and Eunice Trowbridge—who were born May 18, 1774, consequently were in their 90th year, and it was hoped that they might at least complete their 100th. But Providence has ordered otherwise. Death has broken the link in the demise of Lois, they having never been separated from each other's society before. They were born here and lived here, and are mothers, grand-mothers and great grand-mothers of children who deplore the loss and separation."

—An enthusiastic meeting, very numerously attended, was held at Lancashire, England, on Aug. 6th, when a resolution—"That this meeting is convinced that the Slaveholders' Rebellion was initiated to perpetuate the despotism of negro slavery, and accords its earnest sympathy to the Free States, who are fighting for Union and Emancipation"—was passed by an immense majority—an amendment calling for recognition of the Confederacy meeting with scarcely any support.

—A boy not more than ten years of age, named Giovanni Gargono, the son of an itinerant dealer in lemonade, has just exhibited before the society for the promotion of the fine arts at Naples, a group executed in clay, representing the subject of a painting, the "Descent from the Cross," preserved in the church of San Francesco di Paola, and much admired by artists.

—A meeting of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, was held at Ann Arbor on the 18th inst., at which Prof. Watson was appointed to the directorship of the observatory and professorship of astronomy. Rev. Lucius D. Chapin accepted the position offered him, as Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy. Professor Williams was transferred to the professorship of Physics, Professor Olney appointed to the chair of Mathematics, and Professor Brudish to that of the Fine Arts.

—The Boston *Traveler*, of Tuesday last, says: "Mr. Johnson, of the Nahant *Express*, informs us that he is sure of having seen his oceanic majesty the sea serpent, from the deck of the steamer General Berry, on Saturday last, heading up for Boston harbor, as if he had important dispatches on board. The other passengers, who also saw the creature, concur in the same opinion in relation to this mysterious visitor."

—Silver coin of small denominations is beginning to peep out. When a man passes one, the country papers speak of him as "achieving a daring exploit."

—There are 3,300 workmen employed in the Charlestown (Mass.) navy yard. The wages of some of the principal gangs have lately been advanced.

—In New Orleans, a week or so since, one Henry Myers was struck by lightning; an inquest was held and life pronounced extinct. The next day every preparation had been made for his funeral, his friends had assembled, the body been duly coffined, the relatives had put on mourning, the hearse and the priest arrived, and the coffin was about to be closed up, when the arms of the corpse were observed to move, and very soon, to the amazement of all, the dead man sat bolt upright in his coffin, and after surveying the scene for a few moments, inquired the cause of all the gloomy preparations he saw going on. The electric shock had suspended animation for over twenty-four hours so perfectly as to deceive even the coroner, the man's wife and all his friends.

—Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, while on his way to Fryeburg, and near Conway, N. H., had an opportunity of taking the lead in an extemporized fire department. A correspondent of the Portsmouth *Journal* says he was at one time on the roof surrounded by smoke and burning cinders, then at work at the chain pump, or carrying water to the chamber above. By the vigorous efforts of Gov. Andrew and his associates a house was saved from the devouring element.

—There died the other day, at Metz (France), a "gentleman connected with the press," who deserves a word of respectful memory from all the guild. His name was Collignon, printer in that town, and son of a printer in that town who was a son of another printing Collignon of the same ilk, who was ditto to ditto, and so on up the unbroken, honorable and ancient inky family line to a primary Pierre Collignon, printer at Metz in the year 1640.

—Up to Wednesday night of last week, $201,000 had been received for conscription commutations in the Third Congressional district of Maine. A young man presented a certificate to the Examining Board in Springfield district, recently, that up to the last six months he had "lived with his father to the best of his ability!"

—There are nearly 3,000 miles of railway in India—all laid by the British within the last ten years. Last year these roads carried six million passengers. Some of the works surpass in Magnitude anything in England. The bridges on the Baroda line, constructed of wrought iron girders and built on foundations of screw piles, cross water ways to an extent of about six miles. The Soane bridge, on the East India line, consisting of twenty-seven iron girders of 150 feet each, is twice the length of the new railway bridge at Charing-cross.

—The Leavenworth *Times* says: "About 40,000 pounds of wool were received on the 19th by carros from New Mexico. They numbered thirty, and will load with merchandise for the return trip. We learn that another train will be along in a few days."

—Few people know that the remains of the eccentric and distinguished Lorenzo Dow are interred within the District of Columbia. In the old private burial ground of Dr. Holmead, situated on the Twentieth street road, north of this eminent divine. In an old neglected spot which mortal steps seldom impress, may be seen a tomb-stone with this inscription:

"The repository of Lorenzo Dow, who was born in Coventry, Connecticut, October 16, 1777; died February 2, 1834, aged 56.

A Christian is the highest style of man;
He is a slave to no sect—
Takes no private road—
But looks through Nature up to Nature's God."

—Dr. Bartlett, late editor of the New York *Albion*, died at his residence in New Jersey last Sunday.

—The new Emperor, Archduke Maximilian, is thirty-one years old. He is brother to the Emperor of Austria and son of the Archduke Francis Charles Joseph. He is a vice admiral, a member of the admiralty council, commandant of the Austrian navy, proprietor of the Eighth regiment of Austrian Lancers, and head of the third Prussian regiment of the Neumark dragoons. He married, on the 27th of July, 1857, the daughter of the King of the Belgians. The Archduke was governor-general of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom until 1859.

—Pompeii has revealed new secrets. A late letter from Naples says that five fresh rooms have been laid open in that part of the buried city which has been uncovered this year, not far from the Forum. Among the articles discovered in these rooms were a number of pieces of bread, which must have been wrapped up in a napkin, the tissue of which is still in a perfect state of preservation. There has been also found a pretty seal, having for motto the words "Ani. Mo.," which M. Fiorelli, the inspector of the excavations, considers an abbreviation of a proper name—"Anicetus Modestus." M. Felix Padiglione, the artist who is reproducing Pompeii, in cork, at one hundredth of its natural size, has just added considerably to that work, which travellers may see in the small museum of odds and ends at the ruins.

—The Lynn (Mass.) *Reporter* says: A couple were joined in marriage in this city a few days since, whose united ages were one hundred and fifty-two years. The blushing bride had passed her seventy-fourth summer, while the snows of seventy-eight winters rested upon the bridegroom's youthful brow. He had once, and the bride twice, before entered into the marriage obligation.

MEN WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS. For Service on Board of U. S. Ships of War, GUN BOATS, AND AT THE DIFFERENT NAVY YARDS. [illegible] Men in this corps receive from $13 to $21 per month and an abundant supply of food, clothing, prize money, best of provisions and comfortable quarters. A Navy Surgeon is always in attendance free of expense. PROMOTIONS.—Men can soon rise to the position of non-commissioned officers, with increased pay, by attention to duty, and proving that they are trusty men. [illegible] FRANK L. CHURCH, 1st Lieut. and Recruiting Officer.

NOTICE.—Madame Anderson, Clairvoyant, from Boston, Mass., can be consulted [illegible] 44 SOUTH MONROE STREET. [illegible]

Miscellaneous

IMPORTANT TO LADIES. DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS. The ingredients in these pills is the result of a long and extensive practice, mild in their operation and sure to correct all irregularities. Painful menstruations, removing ALL OBSTRUCTIONS, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, disturbed sleep, which arises from interruptions of nature. DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS As a positive remedy for all complaints peculiar to Females, INDUCING WITH CERTAINTY PERIODICAL REGULARITY. Explicit directions, stating when they should NOT BE USED, with each box. Price one dollar. Sold by all Druggists. HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors, 81 Cedar street, New York City.

IS THERE any VIRTUE in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM? CONVINCING TESTIMONY FROM Distinguished Clergymen: REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Ass't Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends, to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum." REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the MOST LIBERAL SENSE. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color." REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor gray. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth." REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes." REV. JOHN E. ROBIE, Buffalo: "I have used both the Restorer and the Zylobalsamum, and consider them invaluable. They have restored MY GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR." J. H. EATON, LL. D., President Union University, Tenn., writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The falling of my hair has ceased, and my locks, which were quite gray, are restored to their original color." Sold by Druggists throughout the World. PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE, Nos. 198 & 200 Greenwich St., New York. Numerous Certificates as above.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach. Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels. And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

JOHN WILSON & SON, Sycamore-st., Sheffield, England, MANUFACTURERS OF SHOE KNIVES, BUTCHERS' KNIVES, BUTCHERS' STEELS, BREAD KNIVES, CURRIERS' KNIVES, FARRIERS' KNIVES, GLAZIERS' KNIVES, PALETTE KNIVES, &c., &c. NOTICE. Most buyers of the above class of Goods will be aware that Messrs. JOHN WILSON & SON have had a special Agency for the sale of their Manufactures in the United States and Canada, through the medium of a house of which the founder of their firm, Mr. John [illegible] The partnership terminated, so far as Mr. Wilson was concerned, [illegible] Messrs. John Wilson & Son beg respectfully to inform their friends [illegible] The business of Messrs. JOHN WILSON & SON was established in the year 1750, and it is their determination, regardless of expense to maintain the superior excellence of their manufactures, and thereby sustain the high reputation which they have, for so long a period, enjoyed. Messrs. JOHN WILSON & SON invite special attention to the MARKING of their Goods. No ARTICLE is of their manufacture that is not stamped with their Corporate Trade Mark, Four Peppercorns and a Diamond, in addition to the NAME in one of the following forms: I. WILSON. I. WILSON WARRANTED REFINED STEEL. I. WILSON WARRANTED. I. WILSON SHEAR STEEL.

IODINE. The August number of The Bible Examiner, edited by the Rev. George Storrs, contains the following editorial notice: "IODINE WATER.—In this number of our magazine we introduce to the attention of our readers this medical preparation. We have done so, not for pay, but because our pages are used as a medium of advertisement [illegible] GEO. STORRS." Iodine Water is a solution of pure Iodine in pure water. It acts upon the HEART, LIVER, KIDNEYS, Digestive Organs and Glandular System. We recommend it as a specific for the cure of Scrofula in all its manifold forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases [illegible] Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen. Sold by Druggists [illegible] DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N. Y. BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake Street, Agents for Chicago.

ASTONISHING! THE STEREOPTICON.

VALUABLE RESIDENCES. An elegant Dwelling on Michigan avenue, complete in all its appointments. [illegible] A very large lot near Union Park, with a comfortable house. [illegible] Two Brick Dwellings in the block on Washington street, near Michigan avenue, &c. &c. FOR SALE BY THOMAS B. BRYAN, Real Estate Attorney.

PEACHES BY THE MILLION. We must apologize. Cold weather has retarded the ripening of the Peach. Orders that are with us waiting will be met in a day or two, and by the first proximo we are sure of making full shipments. From the 1st of September onward there will be no delay. Then let the orders come. Remember terms—Cash or approved city reference. H. P. STANLEY, 83 State street.

TAR! TAR!—Best quality of STOCKHOLM AND NORWAY TAR, In good barrels, for sale cheap by SVANO & [illegible], 117 Kinzie street.

THE STEREOPTICON! A MARVEL OF THE AGE.

ST. LOUIS MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Regular Lectures in this Institution will commence, as usual, On MONDAY, November 2d. There will be a preliminary course in October. For further information or circular, address CHAS. A. POPE, Dean.

SALE OF STEAMBOATS. DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Aug. 22d, 1863. I will sell to the highest bidders for cash, the following Steamboats, wrecked in the Cumberland River, with machinery and other appurtenances, as they lay in the river. (1) Steamer "[illegible]," near head of Harpeth Shoals. (2) " "Charter," five (5) miles above. Sealed bids will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. MONDAY, Sept. 14th, 1863. Bids will be received for each Boat separate, and the Boats will be sold separately to the highest bidder. A bond to the amount of twenty-five (25) per cent of the amount offered for each Boat, signed by two responsible sureties, to be forfeited on neglect or refusal of paying the amount bid (if the bid is accepted) will accompany each bid. Bids will be addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Proposals for Steamboats." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. F. S. WINSLOW, Captain and Acting Quartermaster. By order of Col. Thos. Swords, A. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

A CARD TO ICE CONSUMERS. I have purchased the entire stock of Ice, fixtures, equipments and accounts of the Chicago Ice Company, dating from the 25th inst. Owing to the limited supply, I shall not be able to deliver Ice except in the District already furnished by the Company, and as that supply is becoming exhausted, desire to arrange my business at once, so that as possible, the wants of those who will depend upon me for Ice. I respectfully request that consumers would call at the office, NO. 8 CUSTOM HOUSE PLACE, And arrange for such time as they may desire to be supplied with Ice for the balance of this season. Such arrangements will, of course, have the preference over all other claims. Persons failing to receive their Ice will please leave notice at the office. JAMES LONG. Chicago, August 27, 1863.

LAST WONDER! Stereopticon.

GUITAR TEACHING. Orders left at [illegible] MUSIC STORES, will meet with prompt attention.

TOBACCO DEALERS. CASEY & [illegible] [illegible]

Amusements

"THE GREAT REBEL[illegible] Will be repeated at Bryan Hall by the [illegible] ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES. On Saturday Evening, Aug. [illegible] Tickets, Fifty Cents.

McVICKER'S THE[illegible] Madison street, between Dearborn [illegible] The best ventilated Theatre in [illegible] Sixth night of the engagement of MR. AND MISS COULDOCK. DOT! DOT!! D[illegible] GRAND MATINEE this afternoon [illegible] ADMISSION [illegible] The beautiful Drama of THE WANDERING [illegible] SINGING AND DANCING. And the glorious [illegible] This evening at half-past seven [illegible] Drama of DOT, With its magnificent scenery [illegible] Mr. Couldock; [illegible] Plummer, Mr. McVicker; [illegible] The performance will commence with [illegible] THE MAN WITHOUT A HEAD.

THE GREAT UNION TRIPLICATE COMBINA[illegible] CONSISTING OF Melville's Great Australian [illegible] Henry Cooke's Mammoth Troupe of Performing Dogs and Mo[illegible] AND THE R. Sands Complete Circus C[illegible] Will perform in Chicago, on [illegible] On MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, August 31st, September 1st, 2d, 3d, [illegible] For one week only—Two performances [illegible] and 7½ o'clock. This great Combination [illegible] A GREATER NUMBER OF ATTRACTIONS, A LARGER COMPANY OF TALENTED [illegible] AND A MORE VARIED PERFOR[illegible] Than any establishment in the United [illegible] The names of JAMES MELVILLE, the [illegible] trailian Rider, MADAME LOUISE [illegible] most charming Equestrienne of the [illegible] SAMMY, FRANK and GEORGE [illegible] Juvenile Acrobats and Equestrians [illegible] FRED. H. J. WHITNEY, WM. [illegible] SLOMAN, GEO. ROSS, SAM LONG [illegible] Clown, Stump Orator, and Comic [illegible] MELVILLE, the Juvenile Clown and [illegible] are a sufficient guarantee of the [illegible] formances of the Arena; while the [illegible] PERFORMING DOGS and MONKEYS [illegible] Royal Amphitheatre, Astley's, London, Cirque Napoleon, Paris, present in [illegible] greatest novelty of the season. The performances of these Wonderful [illegible] cel anything of the kind before attempted [illegible] themselves worth double the price of admission [illegible] for witnessing. The Three Great Shows [illegible] Which has been fixed at the unprecedented [illegible] sum of Box seconds; Pit 25 cents; Children under 10 years 25 cents to Boxes. For particulars see Descriptive Bills. JAMES MELVILLE, Equestrian [illegible] BEN HUNTINGTON [illegible] Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M.

McVICKER'S THEA[illegible] SPECIAL NOTICE. A NEW FEATU[illegible] SATURDAY MATINEE[illegible] For Families, Schools and [illegible] In compliance with numerous requests, [illegible] announces a SERIES OF MATINEES [illegible] afternoon, at two o'clock, for the accom[illegible] Families, Schools and Excursionists [illegible] ances will consist of the most successful [illegible] season, and every effort will be made [illegible] Matinees as fashionable and successful [illegible] become in many other cities. Excursionists [illegible] surrounding country, by selecting Saturday [illegible] visit to the city, will enjoy a fine performance [illegible] will terminate in time for all the evening trains [illegible] The price of admission to the Theatre [illegible] ty five cents to all parts of the House [illegible] discount will be made to Schools. GRAND MATINEE AT McVICKER'S TH[illegible] THE SEVEN SIST[illegible] The most successful Extravaganza ever [illegible] America, will be presented on SATUR[illegible] NOON, AUGUST 29, commencing at [illegible]

CHICAGO MUSEUM, Randolph street, between Clark and [illegible] JOHN G. MELLEN, General Manager. JOHN M. WESTON, Manager of Amuse[illegible] Coolest Place in the City [illegible] TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS [illegible] Last week of RISLEY'S splendid MIRROR OF ENGLA[illegible] Daily and nightly greeted with [illegible] Museum open day and evening from 8 A. M. [illegible] 50,000 Curiosities! Gallery of Fine [illegible] CORMORANTS. MICROSCOPES. BEAUTIFUL STEREOSCOPES. [illegible] THE GREAT ZEUGLO[illegible] NINETY-SIX FEET LONG [illegible] In addition to which the Panorama of LONDON AND THE THAM[illegible] Will be exhibited EVERY AFTERNOON [illegible] and every evening at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; Children under [illegible]

Auction Sales

DRY GOODS AT AUC[illegible] By S. NICKERSON, 24 Lake street [illegible] on MONDAY, Aug. 31st, at [illegible] S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BY E. & W. MORS[illegible] Government Sa[illegible] OF CONDEMNED AND CAP[illegible] HORSES MULES AND BROOD MA[illegible] At St. Louis, Mo. Commencing on MONDAY MORNING, [illegible] AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK [illegible] Corner of Fifth and Carr Streets [illegible] Will be sold an immense number of [illegible] HORSES, MULES, [illegible] The sale will be continued [illegible] TERMS—U. S. TREASURY NOTES. By order of Edmund Wright, Captain and [illegible] E. & W. MORS[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, [illegible] SOLD REGULAR SALES [illegible] Elegant Household Furniture, [illegible] Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at [illegible] [illegible] save money by attending our sales. [illegible] ponement. Country buyers [illegible] packed and shipped. GILBERT & SAM[illegible]

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND MATTI[illegible] For sale at the Auction Rooms of S. NICK[illegible] Lake street, corner of Franklin [illegible] S. NICK[illegible]

AUCTION SALE -OF- BOOTS AND SHO[illegible] AT GOLDBERG'S [illegible] Every Tuesday and Th[illegible] AT 10 A. M. PROMPT. And at private sale throughout the [illegible] By GORE, WILLSON & [illegible] 54 LAKE STREET.

NEW YORK MEDICAL [illegible] LEGE. CHARITY HOSPITAL [illegible] 13th street, near 4th Avenue. The 15th Annual Course of Lectures will commence on the [illegible] and will continue until the first week in [illegible] FACULTY: BENJ. I. RAPHAEL, M. D., Professor of [illegible] tary Surgery and Surgical Pathology. [illegible] M. D., Professor of [illegible] and Therapeutics. R. RONSCHEMAN?, M. D., Professor of [illegible] wifery and the Diseases of Women. J. W. C. SMITH, M. D., Professor of [illegible] WM. F. HOLCOMB, M. D., Professor of [illegible] Aural Surgery. SAMUEL R. PERCY, M. D., Professor of [illegible] ica and Therapeutics. HARRY G. COX, M. D., Professor of [illegible] tice and Clinical Medicine. F. H. VAN DER WEYDE, M. D., Professor of [illegible] istry and Toxicology. Hon. JOHN H. ANTHON, A. M., Professor of [illegible] Jurisprudence. STEPHEN ROGERS, M. D., Professor of [illegible] JOSEPH SHRADY, M. D., Lecturer on [illegible] Anatomy. JAMES B. STEELE, M. D., Demonstrator of [illegible] and Curator of the Museum. JOHN H. THOMPSON, M. D., Professor of [illegible] ery of Surgery. F. B. BURRAY, Janitor. A preliminary term will commence [illegible] Daily Clinics are held at the college [illegible] THOS. J. [illegible]

THE MARVEL OF THE [illegible] THE STEREOPTIC[illegible]

TAX SALE NOTICE.—[illegible]

LADIES.

THE GREAT [illegible]

On Saturday Evening, [illegible]

McVICKER'S THE[illegible]

MR. AND MISS COULDOCK

DOT! DOT!! D[illegible]

THE WANDERING [illegible]

SINGING AND DANCING.

DOT.

THE MAN WITHOUT A HEAD

THE GREAT UNION

TRIPLICATE COMBINA[illegible]

CONSISTING OF

Melville's Great Australian [illegible]

Performing Dogs and Mon[illegible]

AND THE

R. Sands Complete Circus C[illegible]

The Three Great Shows

McVICKER'S THEA[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A NEW FEATU[illegible]

SATURDAY MATINEES

For Families, Schools and Excur[illegible]

THE SEVEN SISTE[illegible]

CHICAGO MUSEUM,

Coolest Place in the City

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS SECOND [illegible]

MIRROR OF ENGLA[illegible]

THE GREAT ZEUGLO[illegible]

NINETY-SIX FEET LONG!!

LONDON AND THE THA[illegible]

Auction Sales.

DRY GOODS AT AUC[illegible]

BY E. & W. MORG[illegible]

Government Sa[illegible]

OF

CONDEMNED AND CAPT[illegible]

HORSES

MULES AND BROOD MA[illegible]

At St. Louis, Mo.,

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS AND MATTING

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

BOOTS AND SHO[illegible]

Every Tuesday and Thu[illegible]

By GORE, WILLSON &

NEW YORK MEDICAL [illegible]

FACULTY.

THE MARVEL OF THE [illegible]

TAX SALE NOTICE.

BILLIARD.—Long and fa[illegible]

JAMES (formerly of New

MAGNOLIA BALM.

SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTAB

TURNED HEAD!—This

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY,

JAMES LEWIS, M. D.,

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—C. Staf[illegible]

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Under[illegible]

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

DR. HUNTER TREATS ALL

MEDICAL CARD.—Mary H.

DOCTOR BIGELOW,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,

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CURE WARRANTED.

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DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership

DISSOLUTION.—Hugh McLennan

Excavating, &c.,

Coal.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

AND NUT.

LAND AGENCY.

Educational.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY. This Institution offers the accumulated advantages of fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For Circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, New York.

THE MISSES STEVENS' School for young Ladies and Misses, 68 THIRD AVENUE. The Fall Term of this School will begin on MONDAY, the 7th of September. A few small boys will be received.

THE CHICAGO SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, 108 Cass street, North Side. English and French Boarding and Day School, will re-open on Sept. 7th, 1863. The circulars and catalogue containing the names of Trustees and patrons, may be obtained by applying to F. G. [illegible], Principal.

MISS HEATH'S SCHOOL, Cor. Third avenue and Jackson street, Will Commence the Fall Term, AUGUST 31st, 1863.

PALMER'S ACADEMY, 29 WABASH AVENUE. The fourth year of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 7th. The great prosperity of this school for the past year has induced us to complete two more rooms on the first floor. We have extended our course of study, and established a Collegiate Department. We have endeavored to adapt our school to the wants of entire families—to make it a Family School—accommodating both sexes and all grades; and we are determined to afford superior advantages to all who may favor us with their patronage, and thereby we hope to build up a permanent institution, one which will be an honor to the city in which we dwell. W. D. PALMER, A. M., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS. The Fall Term of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, the 10th day of September next. Circulars and any desired information may be had on application to the undersigned. B. DICKINSON.

WEST CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY, 94 West Randolph street. The third year of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH. A limited number of boarders can be received. For circulars address Miss C. A. GEE, P. O. Box 841, Chicago, Illinois.

DEARBORN SEMINARY. DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. At 81 Wabash avenue. The eighth year of this Institution opens on Monday, the 21st of September, next. The building is being thoroughly repaired and greatly improved. The new system of GYMNASTICS, introduced into this country by Dr. Lewis, is taught and practiced with great success. The Principal will be at home between the hours of 9 and 1 p. m. for the purpose of waiting upon those who may call to make inquiries. Catalogues can be obtained on application. Z. GROVER, Principal.

ACADEMY OF LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY, at Lake Forest, Ill. The fifth year of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, September 9th next. Circulars giving full particulars will be sent on application to Prof. S. G. [illegible], A. M., Principal, Lake Forest, or Peter Page, Chicago Post Office Box 356. COMMITTEE ON INSTRUCTION—Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., Rev. Anthony Sweazy, H. M. Thompson, Esq., H. M. Scoips, Esq. PETER PAGE, Sec'y. Lake Forest, August 13, 1863.

Banking and Exchange.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

UNITED STATES

5-20 LOAN

RECEIVED BY

A. C. BADGER & CO., Bankers,

Southeast corner of

DEARBORN AND RANDOLPH STREETS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 44 Wall St., New York,

WILL CONTINUE TO FURNISH

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS

As long as issued by Government, at par and interest. CHECKS on City Banks received in payment. INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

Constantly on hand, for sale at market rate:
U. S. 6 Per Cent. Coupon Bonds of 1881.
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness—Interest payable in Gold.
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Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected or Received in Payment of any of the above.

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GEO. C. SMITH & BRO., Successors to J. W. Drexel & Co., 43 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO. Receive Deposits, Make Advances upon Produce in Store and Shipments, and transact General Banking Business. DREXEL & CO., New York. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.—This Institution, organized under the National Banking Law, is located at 22 LASALLE STREET. Capital, - - - - $250,000. Is prepared to furnish the usual facilities to customers and correspondents. E. AIKEN, President. EDW. E. BRAISTED, Cashier. DIRECTORS—E. Aiken, Sam'l P. Hutchinson, John B. Sherman, Sam'l W. Allerton, Byron Rice, Sam'l M. Nickerson, Sam'l G. D. Howard, Tracy J. Bronson, W. Allerton.

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & CO., BANKERS, Corner Lake and Clark streets. A general banking business transacted.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, 52 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. Tuesday and Saturday. INCORPORATED IN 1861. Six per cent. Interest on Savings. DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS. President—S. H. FLEETWOOD. Vice-Pres't—F. C. SHERMAN. Counsel—WM. C. GOUDY. Vice-Pres't—F. B. WESTFALL. Cashier—SIDNEY MYERS. BOARD OF EXAMINERS. J. C. Fargo, J. M. Jones, J. Rehm, E. T. Williams, Ed. Hempstead, H. M. Gibson, D.D., J. M. W. Jones, J. M. Ronstree, J. S. Phillips, Rev. D. Dunne, V.G., J. G. Gindele, F. M. Beebe, D. J. Gage, W. J. Doggett, M. Lewis, S. S. Hayes, C. S. Dole, A. H. Burley, W. B. Scates, Hon. W. B. Ogden.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank. Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1863. GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

A CARD.

The Marine Company of Chicago.

The Stockholders of this Institution having contributed and paid in

NEW CASH CAPITAL,

THE MARINE COMPANY OF CHICAGO is now ready to transact a General Business, and offers its services to customers and correspondents, in all usual transactions. Under its amended charter, two distinct departments are established:

1. A General Deposit, Collection and Loan Department.

2. A Savings and Trust Department.

The business and transactions of each department are required to be entirely distinct and independent of each other, so that in no event shall the funds of the Savings Department be jeopardized by the other transactions or business of said Company.

Cement.

GREAT DISCOVERY! USEFUL and VALUABLE DISCOVERY! HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT!

Applicable to the useful Arts. Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be Superior to any Adhesive Preparation known.

A new thing. Hilton's Insoluble Cement is a new thing, and the result of years of study; its combination is on SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES, and under no circumstances or change of temperature, will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers. BOOT & SHOE Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature.

Jewelers. JEWELERS will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

Families. It is especially adapted to Leather, And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.

A Liquid. IT IS THE ONLY LIQUID CEMENT Extant, that is a sure thing for mending FURNITURE, CROCKERY, TOYS, BONE, IVORY, And articles of Household use.

Remember. REMEMBER Hilton's Insoluble Cement is in a liquid form and as easily applied as paste. Hilton's Insoluble Cement is insoluble in water or oil. Hilton's Insoluble Cement adheres oily substances. Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages from 2 ounces to 100 pounds.

Finis. HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1863.

AN INTERESTING SCENE IN NEW ORLEANS.

Presentation to Gen. Banks of a Service of Silver.

[From the New Orleans Era, 18th.]

The mysterious plot which had been hatching for several days, the object of which had been whispered about and disclosed to the favored few, came to a head last evening. It was nothing less than a terrible conspiracy against the Commanding General of the Department of the Gulf, formed by the teachers and pupils of the public schools. He had taken Port Hudson by assault and siege, and they determined to take him by surprise and storm. Miss M. Murphy, the able Principal of the 2d district girl's high school, was the conspirator-in-chief, and a greater than Catiline, for she managed to conceal her object till she was ready to strike. They had determined in solemn conclave assembled, that the General had deserved well of his country, and that, as a slight token of their esteem for him personally, and appreciation of the great services he had performed in behalf of his country, they would present him with a service of silver plate.

The preparations were all made, and the General was informed that his presence was much desired by a number of young ladies, at Lyceum Hall, at 5 o'clock Saturday evening. Not knowing what pressing business of State it might be that required his approving smiles, the General consented, and punctual to the moment, he appeared in the hall and took his seat on the stage, escorted by Mr. Pitkin. When he entered the large hall was crowded with ladies, every seat being occupied by the fair creatures, while the galleries and every available space were filled by gentlemen. The General was escorted to his place on the stage by Mr. Pitkin, and as he entered, the band struck up "Hail Columbia," and the audience rose to their feet.

The hall was beautifully decorated, thanks to the excellent taste of Miss Murphy. The windows were hung with banners, the columns and gallery festooned with wreaths of evergreen and flowers, ornamented with a myriad of miniature flags. The chandeliers were also decked with small starry emblems of our nationality, and two large banners partially hid from view the life-size portrait of Washington at the back of the stage. To the right of the stand, on the wall, in letters of evergreen, was "N. P. Banks, Port Hudson, July 8th, 1863," and on the left, "D. G. Farragut, New Orleans, April 25th, 1862," while overhead were the immortal words of Daniel Webster, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." On the walls between the the windows were the names of several general officers in the department, in neat evergreen letters—Weitzel, Nickerson, Stone, McMillan, Grover and Arnold, on the right, and Sherman, Andrews, Grierson, Paine, Auger and Dwight, on the left, and over the entrance to the hall was the name of Gen. Emory. On the rear wall were lettered in evergreen, "The Army and Navy," to the right going in, and to the left, Jackson's patriotic declaration, "The Union—it must and shall be preserved."

On the base of the gallery were the names of several battle-fields and places captured in the department of the Gulf, in letters of immortal green and surrounded by wreathes—New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Labadieville, Lafourche, Brashear City, Donaldsonville, Alexandria, Opelousas, Camp Bisland, Franklin, Irish Bend, and Port Hudson, the crowning triumph of all. Indeed the entire hall presented a beautiful and picturesque appearance, and when filled by that living mass of beauty which shone with radiant splendor on the floor of the hall, the ladies and children of New Orleans, the beauty, fashion and intelligence of the regenerated Southern metropolis, it formed a scene, the like of which we have rarely beheld. The children were dressed in their gayest attire, and each bore some patriotic emblem. The flowers that decked their head dresses made the hall look like a beautiful garden, blooming with roses and the rarest gifts of Flora.

The buzzing of many voices was suddenly hushed as the little girls of the different schools rose, and sang: "America, my country, it is of thee." After which young Master Burrows was introduced by Mr. McNair to the General, who rose kindly, received the youth, and listened very attentively to a beautiful and patriotic address, complimentary to the General and the army, which was well delivered, and much applauded. Master Burrows having finished, the General was seated, and the band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner." Miss Miller was next introduced, and delivered a pleasing and touching address. She was followed by Miss Vining, who declaimed a short panegyric in verse to the General, which was interrupted at the various telling points, and at the close by loud outbursts of applause. This was decidedly one of the happiest incidents of the occasion. Miss Vining is only 13 years of age, but she read the poem equal to a Siddons or a Cushman. "The Red, White and Blue" was sung, and then the presentation speech was made by Miss Schillermann, the daughter of one of the General's soldiers. The General rose and received the gift from her hands, and seemed to be much affected by the words of the young lady; and he made a few eloquent and appropriate remarks in reply, thanking the children for their kindness and sympathy, paying a high compliment to the noble dead of his army, and the heroic survivors, to whom, and not to him, the country was indebted for the glorious triumphs that had been achieved. The General spoke very feelingly, and was listened to with breathless attention. When he closed, the building shook with the applause of the delighted audience.

The Hon. Michael Hahn followed, with a few pleasant, patriotic and appropriate words, and was succeeded by Mr. Pitkin, who was very eloquent in action, language and tone of voice. Judge Hiestand also made a brief speech, complimenting the General and his brave army for the mighty things they had done in behalf of suffering Louisiana and the country.

The programme was exhausted and the delighted audience began to disperse. The little girls, however, made a rush toward the General and completely surrounded him, and he was forced to surrender unconditionally, notwithstanding he made an effort to kiss his way through. During the brief period the Commanding General was in the hands of his persistent little army, there is no telling how many of the future wives of Louisiana's noble sons received a salute from the lips of the conqueror of Port Hudson. He finally escaped from the breastworks, and succeeded in getting out of the hall alive. The children were delighted, their little eyes fairly danced, and their hearts were filled with joy, when they found they had a real live General all to themselves, and during the brief period they held him captive, they made the most of their prisoner. It was a great event, and passed off in a very pleasant and agreeable manner, and we must congratulate Miss Murphy and her conspirators upon the success of their plot.

After the closing action in which the General was captured, we searched the field for spoils, and found—what do you think?—well, *honi soit qui mal y pense*—it was the same kind of an article that Edward the Third once picked up in the ball room, and to which the Knights of the Garter owe the origin of their order.

FROM NEWPORT.

Things in Newport—The Corso—Postillions There—The Balls—High 'Change here now.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.]

NEWPORT, Aug. 22, 1863.

Newport is now in the height and agony of the season, the grand-show-shop of the novelties and oddities of the day, and hence one of the best places in the world to study the life and manners of the all-class, representative people that assemble here. The great paper wealth of the country that now inflates Fashion, as well as Snob and Shoddy, and hence, in all the watering places, the bubble was never so sparkling, so radiant, so diamond-frothy, as it is just now. "Never mind the dollar." "Who cares for the dollar?" "The dollar is nothing—a nobody," and therefore, here goes the dollar, and there goes the dollar—not, as if money were dug out of the mines of California, or Australia, but as if it were rag-spun, as it is, from pulp and paper, and printed, with steam velocity. God grant that Father Abraham may live forever, and print paper money—for he makes us all so rich in so doing.

But there are some good fashions in Newport among both men and women. The men have quit all the old stiff collars of the strait-laced coats, the stern, strong, stout cravats, the tight-legged, strapped pantaloons, the severe silk hat, &c., and they now jump into sacks, bags and sport therein. The modern gentleman is a great big baggy fellow—as much at ease in his clothes as a Turk. The women, too, are improving. If they will wear long, trailing dresses, now they not only pick them up when they walk in the street, but pin them up, and they stay up, showing not only the petticoat in the back ground, but often that hitherto if not unknown, certainly, long invisible beauty, called the foot, the ankle. Women have ankles, and walk on feet, it can now be decided in Newport. Some of them, however, who are above all picking up, or pinning up, line their frocks, or robes, with leather, and with them beautifully sweep the sidewalks. Street Commissioner Boole, if he were Street Commissioner here, might employ them as street sweepers to great advantage, as their leather trailing brooms are better than the withe brooms his sweepers have. Nevertheless, the husbands and the fathers are delighted, that the leather is in fashion, as the leather can be washed and re-washed, as boots and shoes are. Indeed, it has been suggested, that the boy boot blacks who thronng the New York corners, might find employment here, as brushers and cleaners of the frock trailers. Methinks I hear them crying, some future day, "Miss, brush your frock?" as they now cry, "Mister, brush your boots?"

The "Corso" of Newport, the avenue, in which is "the drive," that is, an avenue, about two miles long, that people drive up and down, "to show off," "to see and to be seen" on, was lit, ned on Saturday by an European turn-out of postillions in high liveries, flunkeys, &c., the like of which has never before been seen in the United States. These postillions, and the equipage and attendants, attracted great attention, and the people kept driving up and down till a late hour "to see." Of course, there was a sensation—the postillions were all the town talk. Other equipages are succeeding—but nothing to compare with the postillions with teams of four horses, and of three horses, &c. The "Corso" is becoming the great show ground of the United States for equipages, carriages, horses, livery, &c.

The surf at Newport for two or three days, in consequence of some heavy storm at sea, has been frightful, but to-day the bathing was resumed, and in safety, by the usual numerous crowds. The bathers now sometimes cover the beach nearly a mile long, in all sorts of varied costume. It is becoming quite a custom to drive down to see the motley crowd, as they emerge from the sea and the sands.

The hops and balls are [illegible] this week with matinees and dances [illegible] opened. This is the week of high 'change, after which the members will diminish, and fashion subside. In all the hotels, "hops" and dances go on this week, and in numerous cottages, all sorts of fun is going on. "War" may exist elsewhere, but nobody knows of it here, save in a few officers, who come along on crutches, and who thus remind one of terrible distant scenes and operations.

Chronology of Events at Charleston.

The following is a carefully compiled chronology of events at Charleston from the first dawn of treason:

Dec. 17, 1860—The Secession Convention of South Carolina meets.
Dec. 20—The Convention passes the Ordinance of Secession by 169 to 0.
Dec. 26—Fort Moultrie evacuated and Fort Sumter occupied by Major Anderson.
Dec. 28—Postmaster ordered to retain $15,000 due the Government.
Dec. 30—The Arsenal seized.
Jan. 2, 1861—Mr. McIntyre, of N. Y., nominated for Collector.
Jan. 8—Drafts on Sub-Treasury not allowed to be paid.
Jan. 8—No further communication allowed between Fort Sumter and the city.
Jan. 9—Forts on Morris Island fire on the Star of the West.
Jan. 10—Batteries prepared to resist the approach of the Brooklyn.
Jan. 11—The Brooklyn cruises off.
Feb. 1—Measures taken for the siege of Sumter.
Feb. 5—Buchanan refuses to surrender Sumter.
Feb. 9—Sullivan's Island declared under martial law.
Feb. 13—Ammunition seized in New York.
Feb. 22—The collector issues a notice that all vessels from States out of the Confederacy, except Texas, must be entered as foreign vessels.
Feb. 28—The floating battery launched.
April 2—A schooner bearing the Stars and Stripes fired at from Morris Island.
April 8—Notice given that vessels sent to relieve Fort Sumter would not be allowed to enter.
April 8—Military forces of Charleston ordered to their stations.
April 8—The Harriet Lane, Illinois, Baltic, Yankee and Uncle Ben leave New York for Fort Sumter.
April 10—Rebel floating battery anchored near Sullivan's Island.
April 11—Beauregard demands the surrender of Sumter.
April 12—The bombardment of Sumter commenced.
April 13—The firing kept up on Sumter—Major Anderson evacuates the fort.
April 14—Major Anderson leaves in the Baltic for New York.
May 13—British ships refused admission into the port.
May 19 and 20—Sinking of stone fleet in the harbor.
June 3—The privateer Savannah captured by the brig Perry.
June 28—English ship Minion, with 20,000 stand of arms, captured by the Union.
Aug. 9—A British steamer runs the blockade.
Aug. 21—A blockade runner captured off, by the Vandalia.
Sept. 24—Beauregard takes command at Charleston.
Oct. 10—Privateer Sallie runs the blockade.
Oct. 12—The Theodora, with Mason and Slidell, escapes.
Oct. 15—The Thomas Watson captured and burned, by the Flag.
Nov. 7—A naval engagement in Port Royal harbor.
Dec. 9—A fleet of gunboats ascend the North Edisto, and shell out a rebel camp, within thirty miles.
Dec. 11—Fire at, destroys 572 buildings.
Dec. 20—First rat-hole squadron sunk in the harbor.
Jan. 1, 1862—The Ella Warley runs the blockade.
Jan. 20—Sinking of the second stone fleet in the harbor.
Feb. 20—Three steamers run the blockade.
March 15—Gen. Hunter takes command of the Department of the South.
June 16—Engagement on James Island.
July 24—The Tubal Cain captured.
Jan. 29, 1863—The I. P. Smith captured by rebels.
Jan. 30—The Princess Royal captured.
Jan. 31—Rebel rams make a foray on blockade fleet and Beauregard declares the blockade raised.
Feb. 10—Official denial of the raising of the blockade.
Feb. 14—The Ruby arrives.
Feb. 14—The Leopard arrives.
Feb. 24—The Queen of the Wave destroyed.
March 27—Troops landed on Cole's Island.
April 5—Iron-clads arrive.
April 7—Iron-clads bombard Fort Sumter.
April 11—The Leopard destroyed.
April 12—Iron-clads leave.
May 7—The Cherokee (Thistle), captured.
May 20—The Eagle captured.
May 20—The Kate, Margaret and Jennie arrive.
May 20—The Norseman destroyed.
May 29—The Hero arrives.
June 1—James' Island evacuated.
June 5—The Stono (I. P. Smith) sunk.
June 10—The Havelock sunk.
June 11—The Herald sunk.
June 12—Gen. Gillmore relieves Gen. Hunter.
June 19—Morris and Folly Island batteries engaged.
July 10—Gen. Gillmore commences operations against Morris Island batteries.
July 11—Brilliant engagement on Morris Island.
July 18—An assault upon Fort Wagner; the fort gained but the supporting column fail to come up; Gen. George C. Strong wounded (since died.)
July 19—The anglo rebel steamer Raccoon attempts to run in and is sunk.
July 26—Gen. Stevenson's brigade evacuates Seabrook's Island and joins Gen. Gillmore.
July 28—The Passaic arrives.
Aug. 1—Gen. Gillmore reinforced.
Aug. 12—The rebels open fire on Gen. Gillmore's works, but are silenced.
Aug. 14—Gen. Gillmore tries the range of his siege guns; the 200-pounder fires 15 shot at Sumter, which is breached in three places; he mounts his 300-pounder, and is ready.
Aug. 17—The grand bombardment commences. Fort Sumter breached; Commander George W. Rodgers, of the Catskill, killed.
Aug. 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22—The bombardment continues.
Aug. 23—Sumter falls.

How Ghosts are Made.

As the ghost manifestations at the theatres are attracting a considerable share of attention just now, the following description from *The American Journal of Photography* for August 15th, will be interesting to our readers:

On the raising of the curtain for the ghost scene, the lights of the theatre were mostly extinguished, the foot-lights entirely, while the stage was dimly lighted from above and at the sides. A murderer starts up out of a troubled dream full of ugly, fearful sights, rends the passions to tatters, a la Bowery, when ghost No. 1 appears. This ghost is simply a skeleton which the murderer takes to be Death claiming him for a victim, and of course the murderer begs to be excused, &c. Death disappears, and shortly the ghost of a lady deceased in a previous act of the play, fully arrayed in crinoline and jewels comes on the scene. This ghost No. 2 talks, of course, in the manner of ghosts. Ghost No. 3 takes the place of No. 2, in the form of the old minister who had been lately murdered, and displays his gaping wounds. Finally the three ghosts appear at the same time, the climax is reached, and the curtain falls on the harrowing scene. The ladies of the audience are all in terror, the gentlemen raise a loud encore, but the curtain refuses to move.

We proceed to give a more accurate description. The ghosts are of the normal size of humanity, and their position on the stage is definitely seen. In size, form, color, and action, they are nearly like mortals. That they are not human is, however, evident from the fact that they appear and disappear without moving from the spot where they stand. Moreover, their bodies are impalpable, and sometimes objects behind them are seen through them; the murderer attacks them with his "trusty steel," cleaving them from head to heel without disturbing them in the least. Our magic lantern and concave mirror theories melted away before the facts we saw. The absence of a screen, the life-size brilliantly illuminated, the natural movements of the lips, eyes and hands, were quite inconsistent with such explanations.

We went away the first night quite mystified; here were things which had not been dreamed of in our philosophy. We began to feel a sympathy with those who said they smelt sulphur, and believed they had seen a genuine ghost. Spirit-rappings and table-tippings are only an awkward and distant approximation to the genuine ghost phenomena.

Yet the manner of raising the ghost is ridiculously simple; a little judicious reflection and the thing is accomplished. Thus: at the front of the stage there is erected a large sheet of plate glass inclined toward the audience, at an angle of about forty-five degrees with the floor. This glass is invisible to the audience, and it does not obstruct the view of objects behind it. In front of the glass and under its inclination is an opening in the floor of the stage, at which the person who acts the ghost is placed. Now when the light is turned on this actor, the image of him is seen by reflection from the glass; the plate glass acts like a looking glass. Nothing is visible to the spectators but the image, and by varying the position of the actor, the image or ghost is brought to any spot desired, is made to advance, recede, etc.; and by varying the intensity, color and position of the light, other interesting effects are obtained. This explanation will probably be sufficient to enable any of our readers, if so disposed, to get up a ghost for their private use. Coming down Broadway now, every day, we see the ghosts of houses, stages, and people, in all the store windows.

☞ We have received No. 1, volume 1, of the Natchez *Union Courier*, a thoroughly loyal and Union paper, first started at Natchez, Miss. It is a cheering and significant sign of the times.

REMINGTON'S ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS, APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT. Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Manufactured by E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, New York. And sold by the principal dealers.

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THE DE SOTO HOUSE —AT— GALENA, ILLINOIS. This large and commodious Hotel will be re-opened to the public on Monday, the 1st of September. It is being thoroughly renovated and repaired. The proprietor, Mr. Ed. Whitney, is the well known and popular Steward who has been for a number of years engaged in that capacity on the Upper Mississippi upon the steamers GOLDEN ERA, HENRY CLAY, GREY EAGLE AND NORTHERN LIGHT. His rare abilities as a caterer are already known to the traveling public. He will spare no pains in his endeavors to make the House a comfortable home for his patrons. Charges moderate.

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To be found west of the sea board, all of which we can and will sell as low as any firm EAST or WEST.

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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

Silks and Fancy Dress Goods,

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Have now opened their fall importation of Dress Goods, viz: Merinos, Coburgs, Alpacas, Reps, Delaines, Plaid and Striped Poplins, Fancy and Black Silks. Also, a large assortment of Shawls, Balmoral Skirts, White Goods, Linens, Embroideries, &c., which they offer to the Trade at the Lowest Market Prices.

FRUIT JARS AND CANS.—We have a large and complete assortment of

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BAKER & LYMAN'S Tin Cans to Solder.
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NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kuns will attend to the cleaning of Vaults, Privies, and the removal of offensive matter of all descriptions, dead animals, &c., &c. Ramsdell's patent closet and purified. Particular attention given to the removal of stable manure. All work attended to with promptness and dispatch, and at fair prices. [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

The Charleston Courier makes a timely suggestion in recommending the attention of our government to the naturalization and culture of Calisaya, for the preservation of the health of our soldiers. This article has a peculiar effect upon the liver, and guards the system against disease by exposure and irregular diet. It is said that the great success of the Plantation Bitters of Dr. Drake, which, previous to our unhappy difficulties was found in most Southern homes, was owing to the extract of Calisaya Bark which it contained as one of its principal ingredients.—"In confirmation of this, we have heard one of our most distinguished physicians remark, that whenever he felt unwell from ordinary disease or atmospheric causes, he invariably relieved himself by Plantation Bitters. Now that these Bitters cannot be obtained, a substitute should be prepared. We understand our government has opened negotiations with Dr. Drake, through a secret agent, but with what truth we do not know." * * * * *

We are exceedingly obliged to the Richmond Whig for its remembrance of "Auld Lang Syne," but we can assure "Our Government" that the Plantation Bitters are not for sale to any "secret agents," North or South. There is probably several other things that "Our Government" will yet want.

We know that we have the best, and most popular medicine in the world. We are not afraid to show what it is composed of.

Physicians are compelled to recommend it.

CALISAYA BARK has been celebrated for over two hundred years, and was sold during the reign of Louis XVI, King of France, for the enormous price of its own weight in silver. It is remarkable for Dyspepsia, Fevers, Weakness, Constipation, Etc.

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DANDELION.—For Inflammation of the Loins and Dropsical Affections.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS.—For enfeebled digestion.

LAVENDER FLOWERS.—Aromatic, stimulant, and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WINTERGREEN.—For Scrofula, Rheumatism, Etc.

ANISE.—An aromatic carminative; creating flesh muscle and milk; [illegible] used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove-buds, [illegible], caraway, coriander, snake-root, etc.

S.—1860—X.

Another wonderful ingredient of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

Humbugs and quacks howl about the Plantation Bitters; but the following is what's the matter, and they know it:

PLANTATION BITTERS WILL CURE
Cold Extremities and Feverish Lips,
Sour Stomach and Fetid Breath,
Flatulency and Indigestion,
Nervous Affections,
Excessive Fatigue and Short Breath,
Pain over the Eyes,
Mental Despondency,
Prostration, Great Weakness,
Sallow Complexion, Weak Bowels,
LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

Very particularly recommended to Clergymen, Merchants, Lawyers, and persons of sedentary habits. Also for delicate females and weak persons who require a gentle stimulant, free digestion, good appetite and clear mental faculties.

Sold by all respectable Physicians, Druggists, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, Country Stores, Etc.

Be particular that each bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel-plate label, with our private government stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,

202 BROADWAY, N. Y.

GREENBACKS are GOOD,

BUT

ROBACK'S are BETTER

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Sold at wholesale by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, LORD & SMITH, SMITH & DWYER, BURNHAM & SMITH, J. H. REED & CO., J. BOEMHELD, WRIGHT & FRENCH, A. F. CROSKEY, C. H. BECKWITH, P. O'NEAL, H. SCOVILLE. At retail by BLISS & SHARPE, WRIGHT & FRENCH, MANN & DYCHE, GATE BROTHERS, E. H. SARGENT, M. JEROME, JOS. WILLARD, W. H. DILLINGHAM, cor. Van Buren and State street, and by Druggists generally.

Dr. C. W. ROBACK, Prop., Cincinnati.

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DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivalled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes, and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE, arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the best known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

Every Horse Owner

Should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

Over four hundred voluntary testimonials to the wonderful curative properties of this Liniment have been received within the last two years, and many of them from persons in the highest ranks of life.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

On and after this date, by special arrangement, the Merchants' Dispatch will receive and forward from this city to New York and Boston, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Furs, and other freights requiring quick transportation, AT LOWER RATES AND IN BETTER TIME THAN CAN BE OBTAINED BY ANY OTHER ROUTE OR CONVEYANCE, except the regular express by passenger trains. Time guaranteed to New York in five days, and to Boston in six days.

All shipments received at door of shipper, and delivered at destination FREE of cartage.

The well known reputation of the Line in transporting westward bound business during the last ten years will be a sufficient guarantee that all contracts made by it will be faithfully carried out.

The Merchants' Dispatch is also prepared to offer increased facilities, both in time and rates, for eastward bound business.

Our freights are transported by Express and Fast Freight Express Trains, and are handled by our own men at all points of transfer.

Claims for losses or damages will be promptly adjusted.

For rates, or further information, inquire at Office, M. C. R. R. building, No. [illegible] South Water street. [illegible] C. PARSONS, Agent.

Or of F. LOUNSBERRY, Contracting Agent for Merchants' Dispatch and American Express Company, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

Chicago, June 25, 1863.

DANDELION COFFEE.—We are the Agents (for the Northwest) for the sale of BRANDT & GUMRICH's celebrated DANDELION COFFEE, and we are prepared to supply the wholesale trade at manufacturer's prices. B & G having manufactured this article for many years, feel confident that it will give entire satisfaction. We guarantee it to all purchasers. LAMB, WILLIAMS & YOUNG, [illegible]

ADVANCES ON PRODUCE. The undersigned are prepared, as heretofore, to make advances or authorize drafts against Produce shipped to their correspondents in the principal markets in Great Britain. SIDEY & CRAWFORD, [illegible] Street, Montreal. Bankers—Bank of Toronto, Montreal.

Printing.

TRIBUNE

PRINTING OFFICE

The readers of the TRIBUNE will bear in mind that connected with our Newspaper Establishment is the Largest and Most Complete

BOOK AND JOB

Printing Office

In the West. Their attention is called to our superior facilities for

PRINTING

Of every description. We use only the Best of Material—our Presses being exclusively of "Adams'" and Hoe's patents—and employ the best of Workmen. We have every variety and style of

TYPE,

Both Domestic and Imported, so that we are able to suit the fancy of every one who wishes any kind of a Job done in the Printing line. In ELEGANCE, PROMPTNESS AND ACCURACY we do not intend to be surpassed by any other office in the United States. In our

JOB PRINTING

DEPARTMENT

Particular attention is paid to the execution of

Certificates of Stock,
Transfers, Bonds, Deeds,
Insurance Policies, Labels,
Bill Heads, Bills Lading,
Circulars, Check Books,
Envelopes, Letter Heads,
Railroad Blanks, Receipts,
Steamboat Blanks, Notes,
Monthly Statements, Drafts,
Blank Books, with Printed Headings,
&c., &c., &c.

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Of every description, in One or Many Colors, got up in the best style. We have a room and press especially appropriated to that—now-a-days—important class of printing.

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Printed at a few hours' notice. A variety of Cuts adapted for COUNTRY MERCHANTS enable us to make our handbills of that class attractive.

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For the past few years we have run, almost constantly, FOUR ADAMS' STEAM POWER PRESSES, and Specimens of our Work may be found in every Western town. Our capacity in this branch of business, and our connection with PAPER MANUFACTURERS and BOOK BINDERS, give us superior advantages, and enable us to fill the largest orders, at short notice, and at very low prices.

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We are constantly adding beautiful and appropriate Fonts of Type, combining every facility for printing, in the most elegant manner,

LECTURES, SERMONS,

REPORTS,

Catalogues for Colleges, Academies, Schools and School Libraries, &c.

And from our long experience, and the particular attention which we give this branch of our business, we flatter ourselves that we can please the taste of every one.

CARD DEPARTMENT.

We have every pattern of

WEDDING,
VISITING,
AND BALL CARD,

BUSINESS CARDS, TICKETS, &C.,

OF EVERY SIZE AND SHAPE.

WE AIM TO PLEASE.

We are always glad to make out Estimates for Printing, even if we do not receive an order for the work. In writing for estimates, state your specifications as clearly and minutely as possible and we will forward a reply at once.

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Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit,

AND

Mucous or Milky Discharges, and all Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children.

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For Weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of Skin,

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this Medicine invariably removes, soon follows Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases," "INSANITY and CONSUMPTION." Many are aware of the cause of their sufferings, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums, and the Melancholy Deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU INVARIABLY DOES.

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Highly Concentrated

Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla,

For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excess and imprudencies in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin.

And Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW

Of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken. Two table spoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the Decoction, as usually made.

☞ THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu.

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

PRICES:

Extract Buchu $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

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Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

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Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

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GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,

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GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

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☞ Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

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$18.00. 133

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE

TO ALL EASTERN CITIES,

—VIA—

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway,

FROM CHICAGO TO

NEW YORK	$18.00.
BOSTON	$21.00.
PHILADELPHIA	$16.00.
BALTIMORE	$16.00.
PITTSBURGH	$10.50.
BUFFALO	$11.00.
CLEVELAND	$ 6.00.

Second Class from $2.00 to $5.00 less than above Rates.

Trains leave Union Depot, West Side:

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TICKETS VIA "FORT WAYNE,"

For Sale at the Company's Offices,

CHICAGO.

Corner Randolph and Dearborn Streets, Union Depot, West Side, and at the offices of all connecting Routes in the West.

W. C. CLELAND, Gen. West. Pass. Agent. WM. F. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.

GEORGIA.....[illegible] tons.....Capt. [illegible]
LOUISIANA.....[illegible] tons.....Capt. [illegible]
VIRGINIA.....[illegible] tons.....Capt. [illegible]
CAROLINA.....[illegible] tons.....Capt. [illegible]

The above first-class, powerful, British built, Iron Steamships, (water tight compartments) will sail from New York to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, every alternate FRIDAY, commencing on the 31st July. They are fitted up for first, second and third class passengers, with Dietary and accommodations equal to any other line of Steamers. RATE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW YORK.—1st class $80; 2d class $60; 3d class $35—payable in U. S. Currency. FROM QUEENSTOWN TO LIVERPOOL.—$[illegible], $[illegible] and $[illegible] Gold, or equivalent in currency. For Passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 40 Fulton street, New York, or HENRY GREENEBAUM, General Passage Agency corner of Lake and Lasalle street, Chicago.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—The splendid first-class Passenger Steamboat PLANET—Capt. L. Chamberlin, Will run during the season of 1863, leaving Chicago at 7 o'clock in the evening, for Ontonagon, Superior City, and all intermediate ports, on the following days:

TUESDAY, Aug. 25th, for Superior City.
SATURDAY, Sept. 5th, " Ontonagon.
TUESDAY, " 15th, " Superior City.
MONDAY, " 28th, " Ontonagon.
FRIDAY, Oct. 9th, " Superior City.
THURSDAY, " 22d, " Ontonagon.
MONDAY, Nov. 2d, " Superior City.
WEDNESDAY, " 11th, " Ontonagon.

Her dock is on River street, first above Rush street Bridge. For freight or passage apply on board or to A. E. GOODRICH, 6 River street.

1863.

Western Transportation Company

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS,

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the

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MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

—ALSO—

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

Running over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, and connecting with the various Railroads running West, and the different Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes.

For bills of lading and contracts via Canal road, apply to the following agents:

HUGH ALLEN, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.
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J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.
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PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

325 Miles Double Track.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the traveling public, the managers of this popular route have added many improvements during the year 1863, and with its connections, it will be found in all respects A FIRST CLASS ROUTE to all the Eastern cities. The track is stone ballasted, and entirely free from dust.

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

(with close connections from Western Cities.)

All connecting direct to New York. THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, and close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

From Pittsburgh to New York, one train runs daily (355 miles,) via Allentown, without change of cars, arriving in advance of all other routes.

SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for sale to Boston by boat or rail. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines. Fare to all points as low as any route.

Sleeping Cars on night trains to Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore.

Baggage checked through and transferred free.

FREIGHTS.

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago, with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad ARE AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAILROAD COMPANIES.

☞ Be particular and mark packages "via PENN'A CENTRAL R. R."

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.
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LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards well watered and supplied with every convenience have been opened on this line and its connections and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Stock to New York—(via Allentown)—and with fewer changes than any other.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR OATS

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, U. S. A., ST. LOUIS, MO., August 21, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Saturday, August 29, 1863, for 600,000 BUSHELS OF OATS,

To be delivered in St. Louis, Mo., at the various Steamboat Landings, Railroad Depots and Government Warehouses, free of charges, or on wharf boats at Cairo, Ill., as fast as required—say from 75,000 to 1,000 bushels per week. Bids for each point must be made separately. Deliveries to commence September 1st.

The Oats must be first quality, in good, well sewed sacks, 32 pounds to the bushel, subject to inspection and weight at the place of delivery.

Bids will not be received for less than 100,000 bushels.

Cash deposits must be made with each proposal at the rate of two thousand dollars for each 100,000 bushels, to be forfeited to the Government in case the party fails to bond if the contract is awarded him.

Checks will not be received as deposits.

A bond to the amount of twenty per cent. of the value of the contract awarded, signed by two responsible sureties, conditional for the faithful fulfillment of the contract will be required. As additional security ten per cent. of the value of the quantity awarded will be withheld from first deliveries.

Deposits must be in separate packages, and fully endorsed with the bidder's name, and amount enclosed.

Bids should be endorsed "Proposals for Oats."

Bidders must be present when the bids are opened.

The right is reserved to reject any or all the bids.

E. D. CHAPMAN, Capt. and A. Q. M.

Insurance.

HOME INSURANCE.

Garden City Insurance Company,

OF CHICAGO.

Cash Capital, - - - - $200,000

Office No. 1 Board of Trade Building.

JOHN C. HAINES, President.
GEORGE SCHNEIDER, Vice President.
HENRY R. BROWN, Secretary.

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GEORGE SCHNEIDER, Collector Internal Revenue.
JARED GAGE, of Gage & Haigh.
JOHN C. DORE, of Newell & Dore.
VAN H. HIGGINS, Judge Superior Court.
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This Company insures the safer class of property against loss or damage by fire, at rates as low as other first class Stock Companies.

Policies issued for one, three or five years on farm property in Cook county, and on isolated dwellings and their contents.

Cash Assets invested in United States Bonds and other first class securities.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., of New York. F. S. Winston, President. Cash Assets February 1st, 1863, $9,225,119.79. D. CRONKHITE, General Agent for Western and Central Illinois, No. 5 Clark st., Chicago.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, GREASE, &c.—The undersigned are largely interested in the manufacture of Tallow, and all consignments sent to them will be promptly disposed of, with quick returns, on very advantageous terms. We will pay consignments [illegible] [illegible] New York.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1863.

THE CITY.

Gen. Logan's Great Speech.—The speech delivered by this fighting War Democrat, in Chicago, on the 10th inst., has been published in pamphlet form, and is furnished from this office at $2 per hundred copies. Those wishing a document that has the ring of the true metal, will enclose the money to us and the pamphlet will be forwarded by express. Every soldier in the army should have a copy, and every Loyal League should see to it that the document is placed in the hands of every thinking man within their respective districts.

Address: TRIBUNE OFFICE, Chicago.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from Root & Cady a new ballad, by Barbiere, entitled "The Light that once within thine eye." It is a charming ballad.

DESPLAINES STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—There will be no services in this Church to-morrow, in consequence of the absence of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Hawkins, at the Desplaines camp meeting.

PERSONAL.—Lieut. Joseph S. Reynolds, of the Yates Sharpshooters, now at Glendale, Miss., arrived here yesterday morning. He is stopping with his brother-in-law, Alderman C. C. P. Holden.

MITCHELL'S NEW GENERAL ATLAS.—We have just been shown a copy of the above work, and after a careful examination, would cheerfully recommend it as the best General Atlas yet published. The price is so low that it should find a place in every family.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—A very singular accident occurred just at dark last night, on the corner of Ewing and Halsted street. James Scanlan was driving a bullkey team, and stood up in the front part of the wagon and whipped one of the horses, who kicked up behind, striking Scanlan in the right eye, gouging out that member and crushing in the bones of the forehead fearfully. He is not expected to recover.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—Our readers should bear in mind that the corner stone of St. Paul's Church, Hyde Park, is to be laid, with Masonic ceremonies, on Tuesday, September 1st, at 4½ o'clock. There will be a festival at the Hyde Park House in the evening, and a general good time is anticipated. The Masonic fraternity will be out in full force. Trains leave the Illinois Central Depot at 3:30, 6:15 and 8:00 o'clock; returning, leave Hyde Park at 7:30 and 11:00 o'clock.

A BILLIARD MATCH.—Another match at billiards was played Thursday night at Metropolitan Hall, as per announcement, between Wash. Campbell, of this city, and Mr. Parker, of New York. The game was a carom one of 1,000 points for $200 a side, and was handsomely won by Mr. Campbell. Just as the game was concluded, the police stepped in, in force, and arrested the party. Yesterday morning, in the Police Court, they were severally charged with disorderly conduct, and fined $11 each.

AT BRYAN HALL TO-NIGHT.—Those who would improve the last opportunity to witness the best exhibition of the kind ever presented in this city, will go and see the "Great Rebellion" to-night. The Zouaves, who have contributed so much to the exhibition, take a benefit and will be out in force—two companies will be present, one in Zouave uniform, the other in full dress—and their drill under Major Brand will be unusually thorough and present an interesting feature. Give the boys a full house.

GREEN BAY.—The near approach of the 2d of September should remind our readers of the last chance for an excursion to Green Bay. Remember the train leaves next Wednesday at 8.45 a. m., from the depot of the Northwestern Railroad. The road is a superior one, the speed rapid enough to prevent weariness, the scenery varied, and the fare for the round trip only $10. Go, save your money and help a good cause. Tickets for sale at the Banking House of James Boyd, 38 Clark street, and at 66 Washington street. Tickets good for ten days.

THE READINGS LAST NIGHT.—The readings by Madame Lizzie Bell, at Bryan Hall, last evening, were in every sense a success. The audience, composed of an intelligent portion of the community, was large and exceedingly demonstrative, testifying by repeated applause, their appreciation of the numerous points made by the fair reader. The amount realized for the excellent charity Madame Bell represents, must have been sufficiently large to impress her favorably with the benevolence of our citizens, and their appreciation of genuine talent.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE—THE MATINEE.—Don't forget the matinee this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Jennie Hight and Amy Stone will appear as the "Wandering Boys." An excellent farce will be given, which, with songs and dances, will form an amusing and instructive entertainment, and will undoubtedly be enjoyed by a large audience. The excursionists from Aurora, we understand, will be present. In the evening, the beautiful drama of "Dot" will be performed, which no one should fail to see. A better play has never been presented to a Chicago audience.

"PASSENGERS, CHANGE CARS."—The army of workmen employed by John B. Benedict, in constructing the Ringgold Place sewer, have continued their excavation across Indiana Avenue, and the track of the State street City Railway is being taken up as they proceed westward. Passengers for any point beyond Ringgold Place are required to change cars, and walk around the excavation. As this obstruction will necessarily exist for weeks and months, we suggest the propriety of the company laying a temporary track through some other street or vacant lot by permission, to keep their line complete.

THE TRADE OF KANSAS.—Mr. Baker of the *State Record*, published at Topeka, the Capital of Kansas, will be in town in a day or two and will call upon our merchants to solicit advertising for that paper. From the fact that the *State Record* is published at the Capital, and prints the laws of Kansas, it has a more general circulation than any paper in that State. It goes to nearly every post office in the State, and all business men take it. As an advertising medium for those of our merchants who desire to secure the trade of Kansas, it is unsurpassed. Chicago is getting a large share of that trade which formerly went to St. Louis. It only requires a little exertion on our part to get the whole of it.

IMMANUEL HALL.—As will be seen by an advertisement in another column, Rev. Roswell Park, D. D., is about establishing at Lake View, a Family School for boys, and an Academy for young gentlemen, in which either may be fitted for College, or prepared for the practical business of life. Dr. Park, recently President of Racine College, a clergyman of the Episcopal church, comes here under the auspices of such gentlemen as M. D. Ogden, T. B. Bryan, W. B. Ogden, and others of high repute, bringing with him the experience of a life spent in educational pursuits, and an unblemished reputation as a scholar and gentleman. We bespeak for the new Institution a liberal patronage. As the number of students will be quite limited, those who desire to secure admission will apply early. Full particulars are given in the advertisement.

Kilgubbin in Ferment.

Several weeks ago Messrs. Andrews, [illegible] and Wheeler, owners or lessors of that fragrant and classic region known as Kilgubbin, brought a suit before Justice Summerfield of forcible entry and detainer, against the squatters who for the last ten or fifteen years have enjoyed undisputed possession of that locality. The proof was made, and the issue tried by a jury, who rendered judgment for the plaintiffs, and ordered a writ of restitution to be issued. Under this writ due notice was given to evacuate the premises, but the Kelleys, the Garretys, the Ryans, and the O'Flahertys, with their numerous wives and children, objected, and laughed at the paper command. Yesterday morning Constable M. C. Alvord, armed with the proper documents and attended by a body guard of policemen, a formidable procession, visited Kilgubbin and ordered the tenants to yield peaceable possession. Mrs. O'Flaherty declared, with great attitude, that she would not leave for the "[illegible] of [illegible]," and so Mrs. O'Flaherty's house was pulled down over her head. In this way, and with precisely the same antecedents, [illegible] the other [illegible] dwellings, occupied by American citizens of Celtic origin. To day as many more will be [illegible], and their dwellings swept away. There were twenty-four judgments and twenty-four writs of restitution.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.

The Trot for $500 Yesterday.

CLOSE OF THE FIRST MEETING.

The rain of night before last had improved the condition of the streets, but the wind and clouds and chill in the air rendered the day inauspicious: and the attendance was not as large as it would otherwise have been, but larger than on either Wednesday or Thursday. But the chill air, the high wind, and the apprehensions of a shower, would have been endured with better grace by the large number of citizens present had the sport been at all commensurate with the amount of money offered by the Association to secure it. The largest purse offered by the Association was competed for by the poorest field of horses that had entered the course during the week. Some of the spectators were disposed to charge this result to the Association and its management; whereas no such charge could be sustained—there are no grounds for it whatever.

President Thompson and Vice Presidents James Van Etta, H. H. Yates, U. H. Crosby, acted as judges.

The horses named to go for this purse, were: "Scalpel," named by M. W. Black, and "Abe Lincoln," named by Wm. Patrick. "Scalpel" drew the pole, "Abe Lincoln," second.

First Heat.—The horses started handsomely the second trial. The trotting was excellent. "Lincoln" worked well, keeping to his business better than he had done before during the week. But it was evident that he could not trot with "Scalpel," from the first. "Scalpel" passed the first quarter in 38 seconds leading "Lincoln" two or three lengths. This gap was increased until after the half-mile pole was passed, in 1 16. On the three-quarter turn "Lincoln began to let out with a view to save his distance, which he was, apparently, in some danger of losing. The horses came home in good style, trotting well. It was "Scalpel's" heat in 2:47½.

Second Heat.—The horses were sent off the first turn, "Scalpel" leading easily to the score. Time 2:44.

Third Heat.—Again a good start was secured the first time. There was some handsome trotting done by both horses down to the quarter pole, but the heavy track, soon after leaving it, troubled "Lincoln," and he lost ground. The second quarter was passed in 1.19. The gap between the horses was increasing, when "Lincoln" broke and gained somewhat. Coming home the latter made good use of all the resources he had left; just before reaching the score, "Scalpel broke, and in pulling up, lost ground. "Lincoln" came near winning the heat, being only a half neck behind. The heat was given "Scalpel;" time, 2.42.

"Scalpel" 1 1 1
"Abe Lincoln" 2 2 2

It was the remark on the grounds, yesterday, among men of experience in such matters, that there had never been better contested trials of speed than those of the present week. It is cause for gratulation that the first meeting has given both the owners of horses and spectators satisfaction, and without any occurrence or accident which could cause the visitor to regret his presence on the course. We learn that a match between "Silas Rich," the winner of the $300 purse of Tuesday, and "Scalpel," the winner of today's purse, is talked of strongly, with not a little prospect that it will be made. If so, it will afford sport that will compensate for the tameness of yesterday's trotting.

The Soldiers' Home and Short Rations.

We referred, a day or two since, to the amount received by the Directresses of the Soldiers' Home for meals supplied to a detachment of the 88th Ohio regiment, who came here as guard to rebel prisoners. We have since learned that the detachment (as have all the guards who have arrived at Camp Douglas with prisoners) *drew their rations* at the Commissary Department of Camp Douglas, and disposed of such items of the rations as they could not conveniently use. There is no officer authorized to commute for rations in cases like this, and of course the Captain could *not* have applied to the proper authority for commutation, as stated. After drawing rations, they came down to the city and quartered on the Soldiers' Home. Here is where the "wrong is that should be righted." The Soldiers' Home is not intended to feed men who have drawn rations from the Commissary, but for those soldiers who, from a variety of causes, find themselves delayed in our city, and have no means of obtaining food other than at the Soldiers' Home. We make this statement at the request of Major J. M. Hosford, in charge of the commissariat at Camp Douglas.

THE GREAT UNION MEETING.

A Note from the Superintendent of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis R. R.

In the midst of the preparations of loyal men to attend the great Union Mass Meeting at Springfield on the 3d September, the following note from the Superintendent of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Road, to the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, will be gladly read:

CHICAGO & ALTON R. R. CO., SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 28, 1863.

F. A. EASTMAN, Esq.:

Dear Sir—This company will transport persons to and from the Union Mass Meeting, to be held at Springfield on the 3d proximo, at half fare. Ample accommodations will be afforded for the transportation of all who may desire to go.

Very respectfully,

C. H. ALLEN, Sup't.

This arrangement extends to all the stations of this road. The various other roads centering in this city from the west and north (except the Chicago & Northwestern,) have agreed to extend the same liberal terms and accommodations. The Illinois Central, the Committee state, refuses to make any deduction on this occasion, from the regular fare. But by the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, passengers can make the round trip from this city for $9.85.

It has not been definitely agreed upon, but we suppose, of course, that the delegates to the great meeting will all take the regular night train from Chicago at 9 o'clock. All the trains from the west and north make connections with the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis—so that all attending the great meeting from the northern part of the State will really go together, and arrive in Springfield bright and early on Thursday morning.

The Committee of Arrangements have done their duty, and now, let the loyal people in this city and in the northern counties go to work. There must be a large turn-out. It must be the largest meeting ever seen in the Northwest. Every loyal man must contribute something to make of this demonstration the splendid success which all hope it will be. Begin now, here, in the country, everywhere, to talk about the great meeting; and be sure and make your arrangements to attend it.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME MEETING.

Withering Rebuke of the Chicago Times.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Directresses was held at the Soldiers' Home, yesterday afternoon, T. B. Bryan, Esq., presiding. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary, (Mrs. J. C. Fargo,) and approved. The Treasurer being absent, Mrs. Burnham was chosen Treasurer, *pro tem.*

The Chairman of the Visiting Committee report that their labors have been unusually arduous during the past week, but that with the aid of other ladies the soldiers were well cared for.

Mrs. Degenhart paid to the Treasurer $37 50, collected by her during the week. A visitor contributed 50 cents.

Three little girls sent in a package containing their savings (56 cents,) partly in small coin. Their names were Louisa Mather, Abbie Chapin and Hattie Handy.

On motion, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Fargo and Mrs. Bristol were appointed a committee to prepare a full list of all donations thus far made to the Home, with the names of the donators, and value of articles—the list to be published in the papers at the expense of the Home. It was also ordered that the list of donations be published hereafter, either weekly or monthly, as shall be deemed best.

The Committee on Printing were authorized to superintend the distribution of the Constitution and By-Laws.

On motion, Dr. Ellis was accepted as regular Surgeon for the Institution, and the thanks of the Managers were tendered him for his constant and satisfactory services.

Gale Brothers notified the Managers that the $100 worth of medicines which they had offered to contribute, as called for, had now been supplied, and that other druggists would probably do something for the Soldiers' Home, in the same way. Who will follow the liberal example of Gale Brothers?

The Superintendent's report for the week exhibited a brisk business: Arrivals 344; departures 313; remaining 31; number of meals received by soldiers 1,154; number of lodgings 281. In connection with this report it was stated that an unusual, and as some citizens have contended, an unwarranted demand had been made upon the Home, for entertaining the Ohio regiment of soldiers who came to guard the rebel soldiers from Camp Chase to Camp Douglas. One of the managers, in explanation, stated there had been no preparation made for entertaining the soldiers at Camp Douglas—that they must have slept upon the ground and supplied themselves with provisions—that the rations supplied to 197 soldiers for a day, consisted of one barrel of crackers, one cheese, and fifteen or twenty pounds of dried beef—owing possibly to their coming unexpectedly. These soldiers were supplied with three meals each, and the officer who applied for a commutation, or payment, instead of their rations, sent to the Soldiers' Home, $8. The amount that should have been received, at Government rates, would be $38.10. During the discussion of the subject it was stated that while the Soldiers' Home has a big heart, and is open—wide open to the hungry and fatigued soldier, and its managers would very reluctantly refuse its hospitality to any, it seems rather out of their province, to entertain whole companies at a time, who come here on Government service. The duty of the Home in this direction will be further discussed and decided upon. To an outsider (a reporter) it looks not very unlike an imposition.

One of the Directresses stated that her attention had been called by outside friends, to the statement made by the Chicago *Times*, that no Irish servants would be employed in the Soldiers' Home, and that she had not seen the statement; that she denied any such resolution ever having been passed by the Managers. The subject was freely discussed, and the statement flatly denied. So far from being true, the Home has had Irish domestics in service most of the time since it was established. That no partiality had ever been shown for those of any particular nationality, or of any particular politics.

After the refutation of this libel upon the Soldiers' Home, Mrs. Hosmer presented the following report, which was read to the managers:

The Chicago *Times*, in its issue of Monday morning last, takes occasion, in a false and abusive article, to attack the Soldiers' Home and vilify me. I deem it my duty, therefore, to bring the subject before the Directresses, and state briefly the facts of the case; and in order to render them intelligible, I will first give a synopsis of the *Times'* article, presuming that it has not been seen by many of the ladies present.

The article states that Willie A. Morrison, a lad fifteen years of age, and a son of one of the wealthiest men of Albion, Michigan, arrived at the Home on the 10th of this month, poor in health and scarcely able to walk; that he left his home fourteen months ago, and from that time his parents had lost all knowledge of him; that his arrival here being published in that paper, his father addressed a note of inquiry to a gentleman connected with that paper, and that he went immediately to ask after the boy; that he was told by me that the boy had gone to Michigan, although I must have known he was in Chicago; that learning the gentleman was connected with the *Times* I used epithets in relation to that paper which he omits, and which he would have his readers to infer were abusive and unlady-like; that, after showing a letter from the father of the boy, I said I would see about it, if he would give me the letter; that he refused me this, but insisting that he must know where the youth was, he was informed, and that he hied to the spot, procured him, and sent him home, to the great joy of his parents.

On this statement he founds a charge of Abolitionism against the Home, averring that the course pursued by us was "fast driving the soldiers from the so-called Home." The truth is so at variance with the statements made by this writer, that I have but to state the facts in the case to make the falsity of his statements apparent. On the 12th inst., a lad asked admission at the Home. He gave his name to the Superintendent as W. A. Morrison, Purcelville, Michigan, and it was so recorded in the register. He said he had been on the gunboat Queen City, had been in a hospital, was now discharged and on his way home, but desired to remain here for a time and earn some money to buy clothing, &c. Mrs. Johnson immediately procured a place for him with Mrs. Phillips, on Michigan avenue, who at once bought for him clothing and dressed him neatly and respectably. A few days after, a gentleman called at the Home and asked if a boy named W. A. Morrison was there. Mr. Bryan, myself, the Matron and Superintendent was present. The Superintendent did not recollect any such name. We then took the register and searched it carefully, and whilst we were doing this, the gentleman informed us that the lad was the son of a wealthy gentleman in Albion, Michigan; that he had run away from his home, and that his father had already spent over one thousand dollars in searching for him; that he had received a letter from him asking him to enquire at the Home for his son, and presented me the letter for my perusal. We found the name that he inquired for recorded, but as from Purcelville, not Albion. I said to the Superintendent, "that is our little sailor boy." "Oh yes, he replied, and he is at Mrs. Phillips. Mr. Bryan then remarked I will go there and bring him immediately. Mrs. Johnson suggested that her nephew should go and say that Mr. Johnson wished to see him, as he might not be inclined to go home if he was a runaway. This was accordingly done, and the gentleman remained and entered into general conversation with us. In speaking of the lad he remarked he had a step-mother, and his home was probably not agreeable to him. He also spoke of his own son as a soldier in the army, and now in a hospital. I asked, is he in the Union army? He replied yes, and has been in several battles. I exclaimed, "Is it possible that you have a son in the Union army and write for the *Times*? I would sooner have my right hand cut off than write for a paper that denounces our Government!" To which he replied in an apologetic way, "I do not write political articles but am a commercial reporter." I then said, "excuse me, sir." Shortly after this the boy arrived. His father's letter was shown to him; he said "it was always my intention to return and I will go now as he desires it." During the conversation that was held between us the gentleman remarked that the father of the lad, in gratitude for our kindness to his boy would donate one hundred dollars, he believed, and *he would guarantee* that he would give fifty dollars. This he again repeated to Mr. Bryan on leaving.

This is a plain statement of the facts, as briefly as I can relate them, and I believe will exhibit the falsehood and malignity of the attack on the Home, as well as myself. I submit whether its author, or any one connected with the *Times* should not be debarred hereafter the privilege of this Home.

MRS. O. E. HOSMER.

There are some facts connected with this affair, which were related by others who were present—which facts were omitted in Mrs. Hosmer's report, but which, upon being related, she stated she had omitted. The report stated that he was what is termed a Copperhead, and that the boy's father was also. Notwithstanding he made this uncalled-for remark, he was very politely treated, and the boy was *immediately* sent for, and placed in the gentleman's charge. So far from manifesting any feeling afterwards, or being influenced by what the *Times* man had said, Mrs. Hosmer was tender and affectionate to the boy, and polite to the gentleman in question, who repeatedly expressed his gratitude to the Home, saying that $100 would be sent, and he would guarantee $50 from the boy's father, who was worth $200,000, and had already spent $1,000 in endeavors to find his child.

As to the charges made against Mr. Bryan, it may be stated that he took no notice of what was said about "Copperheads"—that it was out of place, and had nothing to do with his duty toward the boy and the Soldiers' Home. Mr. Bryan wrote a letter congratulating the father upon the return to him of his long-lost son, and speaking of the gentlemanly demeanor of the lad during his sojourn at the Home.

After the reading of the report, the question was asked, whether the *Times* had made any retraction of these statements. (No reply.)

A motion was made and promptly seconded by several, that the *Times'* reporter be hereafter excluded from the meetings of the managers.

The President asked the privilege of saying a few words. The Home has a large heart, and has for its only object the best good of the sick and wounded soldier, and others designated in its By Laws. No one connected with the management has ever discussed or inquired into the politics or religion of any other member of the Board, nor has any soldier, to his knowledge, ever been asked any questions on either of these points. All political flings are extraneous, entirely out of place, and uncalled for. The Institution is strictly a charitable one, and politics have ever been studiously excluded from the Home, never being even mentioned, except in this case, by the party himself, who makes the unwarranted charge through the *Times*.

A general discussion was participated in by the lady managers, who unanimously declared the article alluded to a gross outrage upon Mrs. Hosmer, and an intended assault upon the Home.

Mrs. Hosmer expressed an unwillingness to subject herself to the criticism of that paper—if the reporters of the *Times* were permitted to publish such false statements about the Home and its managers, unrebuked, she should tender her resignation.

Mr. Bryan considered the attack upon her as an outrageous one—unpardonable. However, this being a public institution, and having such great and noble ends to accomplish, he would prefer to sacrifice personal feeling rather than hazard the success of the institution. He only regretted that all the abuse had not been heaped upon him, instead of upon one of its most devoted friends, and one who had worked earnestly and long, early and late, for the success of the institution. He would pass the matter by unnoticed, if it were an individual matter.

A motion was made that the *Times* have an opportunity to retract and apologise, and that further discussion of the subject of its expulsion be postponed for one week. The motion was put to vote, and *lost*.

The President stated that inasmuch as his advice had been asked, he would give it. He would be in favor of giving the editors an opportunity to make a retraction, and an apology to the lady whom they have so grossly abused. Should the editors fail to do this, the course to be adopted could be considered and decided upon at the next meeting.

After considerable conversation, resolutions were passed, vouching for the correctness of Mrs. Hosmer's statements, as made in her report, and "that her actions in regard to the Morrisy boy were not only correct and considerate, but manifested a motherly kindness and care rarely exhibited by one so entirely disinterested."

The TRIBUNE and *Post* were requested to publish the proceedings, including Mrs. Hosmer's report.

The further consideration of the *Times* matter was postponed one week.

On motion, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Quinlan were appointed as a Visiting Committee for the ensuing week.

Mrs. Bristol, Mrs. Blair and Mrs. Livermore were appointed a committee on transportation to and from the Hall, for the singers, during the Old Folks' Concerts, to be given for the benefit of the Soldiers' Home and Sanitary Commission, on the 9th and 10th of September.

Mrs. Hosmer and Mrs. Tinkham were appointed a committee to receive the "Old Folks" at the Soldiers' Home, upon their arrival in the city, and that they be prepared to designate places for their entertainment during their stay.

The Lawrence Sufferers—Generous Response.

The following furnishes an example that it is entirely safe to emulate:

Thos. B. Bryan, Esq.:

Enclosed please find a check for $50 in behalf of the Lawrence sufferers, as a donation from the Camp Douglas Hospital Aid Society. We send clothing also.

MRS. W. E. FRANKLIN, Pres't.

MRS. B. F. HASWICK, Treasurer.

A GENEROUS OFFER.—The following note, received from the Manager of the Chicago Museum, speaks for itself:

CHICAGO MUSEUM, Aug. 28, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

DEAR SIRS: Please announce that one-half the gross receipts to our Museum and entertainment, on Saturday evening, August 29th, will be given for the sufferers of the late massacre and [illegible] at Lawrence, Kansas.

Yours truly, JOHN O. MELLEN.

City papers please copy.

CAMP MEETING AT DESPLAINES.

Fifth Day's Services.

For some reasons unknown to the reporter, but among which, perhaps, the disagreeable chilliness of the weather was not the least, the attendance at the camp meeting yesterday, was considerably smaller than that of the day before. Indeed, some persons estimated the number present as little more than one-half the congregation of Thursday. It was obvious, however, to every looker-on, that the falling off in numbers was not owing to, or accompanied by, any diminution of the religious warmth and spirit proper to the occasion. In place of the usual sermon at nine a. m., the morning hour was occupied by the rite peculiar we believe to the Methodist denomination, a love feast, which gathered all the brethren and sisters about the preachers' stand, and in the exercises of which a large majority of both sexes participated. To the persons of cultivated religious sensibilities, who joined in it, the meeting was evidently one of profound interest.

This closed at ten o'clock, and at half-past ten the customary exercises of the morning commenced, of which the chief feature was a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Kidder, Professor of Biblical Literature in the University at Evanston. The Doctor's physical appearance furnishes no indication of the intellectual vigor which he displays in the discharge of his functions, as teacher and minister of the gospel. His form is properly characterized by the word slender, and excites a suspicion of consumptive tendencies. But when he speaks (and his sermon yesterday was entirely extemporaneous) he delivers himself with a fervor, fluency and clearness that shows a mind independent of physical development and energy.

His sermon yesterday was from the 14th verse of the 33d chapter of Isaiah: "Who among us shall dwell with everlasting fire?"

It is quite possible, he said, in introducing his subject, that ministers of the gospel are too much disposed to dwell upon those topics which they suppose to be agreeable to their hearers to the exclusion of those which they believe to be unpalatable. The varieties of topic involved in the great theme which it is the duty of the clergyman to present, are so numerous, that it is no wonder if he too frequently turns from those which are disagreeable, however momentous, to those more pleasant, but which be at the same time suppose to be profitable. But though this practice may be common, it is, nevertheless, sinful. It is the business of the preacher to exhibit the whole body of religious truth, uninfluenced by the aversion of his hearers to any particular doctrine or class of docrines.

Among the religious doctrines which the preaching of modern days tends practically to ignore, is that of eternal damnation. The professed infidel ridicules it; while the baptised infidel raises from the mercy of God a strong presumption against the dogma that dooms any of his creatures to eternal misery.

But what do the analogies of nature teach us in regard to this question? It teaches us, in the first place, the indestructibility of matter. The infidel loves to talk of the eternity of matter, for thereby he thinks he can blot out deity from the universe, but if that were admitted could he then deny the eternity of spirit and maintain any show of consistency. The phenomena that show the existence of matter are no more positive and undeniable than those which demonstrate the existence of spirit. What reason is there for supposing matter to be indestructible, that does not apply with equal force to spirit. But the spirit, while in this world, spite of God's infinite mercy, suffers, and suffers constantly. How, then, can we necessarily infer from God's mercy that suffering may not be a condition of spirit in the world. Does not the argument from God's mercy apply with as much force to the existence of spirit in this world as in the world to come? It is possible that spirits will suffer in another state of being because they suffer in this.

But does not a consideration of the origin of spiritual suffering in this stage of existence, render it probable that that suffering will be not only continued but augmented in another. The cause of the suffering of spirits, in this world, is sin. The sinner makes himself miserable. How can we conclude from analogy that he will not in the same way make himself miserable hereafter? Nay, does not the control which sin has obtained over the sinner by constant indulgence, the immense power of the habit of sinning, render it probable that he will be subject to the dominion of sin in the next world as he has been in this? By what analogy, then, can he expect in another world to escape the suffering which the habit of sinning has entailed upon him in this?

But the traditions and ideas of all nations, civilized and uncivilized, add to the force of this argument. Wherever we go upon the earth we find human beings with some idea of a hereafter, involving happiness to the good and punishment to the guilty. Whence are these ideas derived? The preacher referred them to the direct interposition of Deity imprinting the cardinal truths affecting their future destiny upon the mind of man at his creation.

But if the analogies of nature make the punishment of the wicked *probable*, the teachings of the revealed word render it *certain*. The doctrine of the eternal damnation of the wicked is taught in the Scriptures, plainly and unequivocally. The preacher quoted several of the Old Testament texts in which this doctrine appears. He referred to the position taken by many of the learned, that the Jews before Christ had no knowledge of the doctrine of life hereafter. He commented at some length upon the text, "The wicked shall be turned into hell, and all the nations that forget God." Those who assume that the ancient Jews had no idea of a future life contend that hell in this text means the grave. But if that be so, what becomes of the good; and how does it appear from this text that the fate of the good is distinguished from that of the wicked? But the language of Daniel shows that the Jews did distinguish the future destiny of the good and bad, when he says, "Many of them that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake and come forth, they that have done good to everlasting life, and they that have done evil to everlasting damnation."

The preacher followed the argument from the Old Testament with a pretty liberal quotation from the New Testament to the same point.

He maintained that although the declarations in Holy Writ of the eternal punishment of the wicked by fire, were not to be received literally, still as the very object of figurative language is to convey to the mind of man those ideas which are beyond the grasp of literal expression, we must conclude that the punishment imaged in devouring fire is something infinitely more terrible than the human mind is capable of conceiving.

He made an application of the doctrine of the discourse, to the several classes of persons in danger of eternal punishment, and concluded with an affecting and eloquent personal appeal to the congregation immediately before him.

After dinner, instead of the usual sermon, the time was occupied with prayer meetings and the communion service. Five or six meetings were in progress at different points at the same time, making the whole encampment vocal with songs of praise.

Among the most interesting of these assemblages, was probably that of the Sunday School children held under a large awning in one corner of the encampment, where, collected in a beautiful group on the ground, and surrounded by an intensely absorbed circle of spectators, they sang with that charming effect which juvenile singing, tolerably well executed, always produces, and listened to several interesting addresses. Besides this, the Scandinavians held a separate prayer meeting at one part of the camp ground, the young men in another, while at the tent of the students of the Garrett Biblical Institute a prayer meeting was held by the soldiers, and the fathers, mothers, widows, wives and brothers of those who are now and who have been in the service.

After these prayer meetings, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to several hundred communicants.

This morning there will be preaching at nine o'clock, by the Rev. R. Stone, of Kankakee; at half past ten by the Rev. E. Hemmenway, of the Clark Street Church, Chicago; at three o'clock by the Rev. C. H. Fowler, of the Jefferson Street Church, and in the evening by Rev. Mr. Requet, formerly of Wisconsin and now of the Evansville University.

The exercises will be continued on the Sabbath, when Drs. Tiffany, Eddy and others will officiate.

THE WINONA WAREHOUSE RECEIPT CASE.

Horton Discharged.

Yesterday afternoon the prosecutors and the defendant (Horton) appeared before Justice Stanford, and the following proceedings were had:

Mr. Bonney, counsel for the prosecution, said: Horton and Bancroft, the defendants in the present case, have been engaged in business at Winona, Minnesota. Their principal occupation was dealing in grain and flour. Grosvenor and Forsyth, the prosecutors, are commission merchants, residing in this city. Dealings sprang up between the parties, and for some months past the defendants have been drawing drafts on the prosecutors for advances, as commission men, principally on flour, accompanying such drafts by warehouse receipts as collateral security for the amounts drawn. About the first of the present month the prosecutors sent Mr. Sage, one of their clerks, to Winona, to see to the shipment of the flour for a repayment of the balance of some six or seven thousand dollars then their due. Mr. Sage took with him fifteen of these warehouse receipts for flour, amounting in the aggregate to 1,463 barrels. On his arrival he found that the flour was not in store, and the defendants admitted that it had never been made. He also found that the pecuniary affairs of the defendants were in a complicated and unsatisfactory condition, and they professed to be unable to make payment of the amount due, or any part of it. On his return, Grosvenor & Forsyth determined to commence a prosecution for obtaining money under false pretences, and have the defendants brought here for trial under requisition on the Governor of Minnesota. Mr. Grosvenor went to Winona to give the matter his personal attention, and Mr. Forsyth made the complaint now pending. Governor Yates issued a requisition and warrant under the provision of the Federal Constitution for the rendition of fugitives from justice, as prayed for by the complainant. In the mean time Mr. Grosvenor had seen and conferred with the defendants, and under advise that he might lawfully compromise a criminal charge of this character, had informed them that unless they made restitution of the money so fraudulently obtained, they would be taken to Illinois for trial on this charge. Mr. Horton then manifested and has ever since shown a disposition to meet the complainants here and do all in his power to secure them against any loss. The defendants did come with Mr. Grosvenor to this city, and were arrested by Constable Chilcote on the warrant issued in this case, about 5 o'clock Saturday morning. Instead of taking them to jail until the examining magistrate could be found in his office, the officer took them according to his instructions to a room in the Tremont House, and there held them in custody. The complainant's counsel met the parties there, and gave the defendants their option to confer with the complainants, and endeavor to arrange the affair, or to send for counsel and proceed with the examination. They elected the former course, and the counsel withdrew to await the result. The complainants had already commenced a civil suit in the Circuit Court, and obtained an order to hold to bail in little less than six thousand dollars. In the meantime, Mr. Quimby, another sufferer, had commenced both a similar civil and a like criminal case, but to these cases Mr. Horton is not a party. The Sheriff arrested the defendant Bancroft, and kept him till he gave bail in both the civil suits. He was then examined on the Quimby criminal case before Justice DeWolf, and held to bail, and on the same day waived examination on this present charge, and gave bail to answer before the Recorder's Court. In the meantime, Mr. Horton, by the assistance of his friends, has secured Messrs. Grosvenor & Forsyth to the extent required of him, and has also given them a cognovit to file in the civil case pending in the Circuit Court. It is enough to say that Grosvenor & Forsyth appear to be secured against any loss in the premises, and that the conduct of this defendant, George Horton, has been such, from the beginning to this time, as to convince us all that, however he may have erred in judgment, he is guiltless of any corrupt motive or fraudulent intent in the premises. Under these circumstances, the cause of justice will be promoted by declining to prosecute this case further, and with the consent of the examining magistrate, the defendant, George Horton, is honorably discharged.

The order for discharge was accordingly entered.

Arrivals at the Soldiers Home.

The following are the arrivals at the Soldiers Home since our last publication:

J. P. Patrick, 2d Iowa; M. B. Howland, I, 11th Wis.; S. Nash, I, 11th Wis.; B. W. Bagley, H, 104th Ill.; C. Martin, C, 104th Ill.; Wm. Woodbecht, G, 104th Ill.; J. Howard, M, Iowa cav.; E. M. Call, F, 97th New York; Peter Harper, 1st Wis bat; B. Smith, C, 27th Wis.; J. Crary, C, 17th New York; A. Deal, B, 66th Ill.; George Smith, H, Geo. F. Laine, D, E. P. Perkins, I, 28th Maine; O. L. Quimby, D, E. W. Hill, H, O. J. Higgins, H, B. J. R. Young, E, 20th Wis.; S. Streal, C, 2d Wis. cav.; Wm. H. Gemmer, H, 26th, Minn.; F. D. Wyman, K, 5th Wis.; P. Devlin, D, 13th Wis.; M. L. Stage, E, 124th Ill.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The September term of the Recorder's Court will commence on Monday the 7th proximo. The following jurors for the term have been drawn:

Grand Jury.—C. H. Arnold, Amory Bigelow, S. C. Griggs, Elias Greenebaum, W. S. Proudfoot, John J. O'Reilly, Michael Bishop, Peter Daggy, Dan'l A. Jones, Thomas Simms, Rice Fay, James Flood, John Weyer, Samuel Haas, A. C. Wood, James C. Grant, Jacob Strehl, B. F. Walker, C. B. Heartt, Albert Keep, Henry Wilson, Pat'k Smith, Sidney Sawyer.

Petit Jury.—Edward Hanlon, Richard Randall, T. M. Avery, Charles McDonnell, Philo Carpenter, George McKeand, Thomas Mackin, Frederick Iselman, Nathan Colver, C. R. Jones, D. H. Howard, Peter Flood, E. O. Gale, Robert Miller, B. V. Page, Amos Jackson, D. P. Ives, W. Ingalls, John O'Leary, M. Weinberg, Peter Schmidt, C. B. Dupee, J. C. Adams, Charles Busby.

A CHICAGOAN ABROAD.—The following, from the Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald*, will be read with interest by the friends of the genial and excellent physician to whom it refers:

Among the Americans at present in Paris, more or less celebrated in the professional world, is Professor De Laskie Miller, who occupies the Chair of Obstetrics in the Rush Medical College, of Chicago. Dr. Miller has been, for some weeks in Paris busily employed in examining and purchasing many models, plates and preparations with which to illustrate his lectures in Rush Medical College, and especially engaged in procuring such as pertain to the illustration of his peculiar branch. Professor Miller intends returning to the United States in time for the fall course of lectures.

A BAD BREATH—The greatest curse the human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted. The subject is so delicate, your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50c. For sale by Smith & Dwyer, Lake street.—aug29 m-w-st-lo-n-3m

☞ A. Strauss & Co., 107 Lake street, up stairs, have just received a choice lot of Diamond Cluster Rings and Breast Pins, which will be sold at very low figures. aug23-6t

☞ F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph street, is selling Paper Hangings and Window Shades at New York prices at wholesale and retail. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms. aug 16 4w

☞ Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, arising from Specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelope free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street Philadelphia, Pa. au21-3m

GLORIOUS NEWS! GLORIOUS NEWS

For the Ladies.

We would respectfully inform the ladies of Chicago and vicinity, that we have just received a large and well selected stock of Corsets, direct from Germany and France, which we will sell lower than any other house in this city. Also the celebrated American Skirt Elevator, the best ever invented. Also a large and well selected stock of Hoop Skirts at reduced prices. Ladies please call and convince yourselves of the truth of our assertion.

L. TRAGER & BRO.,
79 South Clark st., opposite the Court House.
[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 28, 1863.

The money market for the day has been moderately active. The demand comes from produce dealers and country bankers who order currency to move the crops. The supply, however, is still abundant; but the surplus is much less than it was two weeks ago. The range for discounts, as heretofore, is 7@10 per cent., the lower figure by one or two houses for paper payable in New York.

New York Exchange is rather closer—and concessions from the regular selling price are much less frequent. They could be obtained only from a few houses and on very large bills. We quote the range as heretofore par@¼ buying, and ½ premium as the selling rate.

Private dispatches gave the rates of gold in Wall street 124½, 124¾, closing at 124¼. The brokers here paid 122@123. Silver 112@118. Treasury notes nominal, buying ¼, selling ½.

—At Milwaukee, there is a better demand for money which is plenty at 7@8 cent. Exchange easier. Some of the banks yesterday were not disposed to pay any premium for New York drafts.

—The Cincinnati market is quiet. Gold on Thursday had little attraction for buyers. No change in Government securities. Exchange in good demand. Money in fair demand at 6@8 per cent.

—At St. Louis on Thursday, monetary affairs were very quiet. Gold lower and no demand. New York Exchange scarce and firm. Missouri defense warrants steady at 86 buying, 88 selling. The exports of gold last week were $[illegible], of which $[illegible] went out on Saturday last.

—Money is very abundant at Philadelphia at 4@5 per cent; and no prospect of an immediate change. No change in the stock market.

—The weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the previous week:

Capital Stock	$11,941,055	$11,941,767	Inc. [illegible]
Loans	[illegible]	36,376,714	Inc. [illegible]
Specie	4,112,[illegible]	4,118,[illegible]	Inc. [illegible]
Due f'm other Bk's	2,159,440	2,196,880	Dec. [illegible]
Due other Banks	5,181,[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc. [illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]
U. S. Legal Tender Demand Notes	7,[illegible]	7,215,221	Dec. 214,[illegible]

—The subscriptions to the 5-20 loans at New York on Thursday, were $[illegible], and the deposits on temporary loan $[illegible]. It is certainly one of the signs of the times that some of these investments in Government securities have come from as far South as Vicksburg. One resident of that city, not connected with the army, has three times purchased 5-20 bonds. For sixty days past the subscriptions from Louisville and Lexington, Ky., have been very large. Over $[illegible] were subscribed for yesterday.

New York Stock and Money Market—Aug. 28.

MONEY—Market easy at 6 per cent.

Sterling Exchange irregular and unsettled; first class bills [illegible].

Gold a little higher, opening at 123¾, and advancing to 124½.

STOCKS—Better.

C. & R. I.	112¼	Erie	113
M. & P. du C.	58	Harl.	[illegible]
P., Ft. W. & C.	84½	Reading	[illegible]
C. & T.	118	I. C. scrip	[illegible]
G. & C.	112	Del. & Hud.	[illegible]
C. & P.	105	C. & N. W.	[illegible]
M. S.	105½	Quicksilver	57
N. Y. C.	135¾		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Government stocks steady.

U. S. 6s '81 coup.	107	U. S. 1 y. cert.	[illegible]
7.30's	107		

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 28, 1863.

The receipts and shipments during the past twenty-four hours will be found in the following table:

RECEIPTS FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS PAST.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Brl'y, bu.
Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G & C U R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R I R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I C R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C B & Q R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N W R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A & St L R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Grass Seed, lbs.	Live Hogs, No.	Wool, lbs.	Beef Cattle, No.	Hides, lbs.	High-wines, brls.
Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G & C U R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R I R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I C R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C B & Q R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N W R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A & St L R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barl'y, bu.
To Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....
To Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....
To Pt. Sarnia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....
To Ogdensburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....
To other Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....

The receipts to-day were more liberal—comprising 3,667 brls flour, [illegible] bu wheat, [illegible] bu corn, [illegible] bu oats, [illegible] bu rye, and [illegible] bu barley. The shipments include [illegible] brls flour, [illegible] bu wheat, [illegible] bu corn, and 1,[illegible] bu oats.

There was a continued active shipping demand for Wheat to-day, and the market was brisk and steady at yesterday's prices—with sales of about [illegible] bushels at $1.[illegible] for No. 1 Red Winter; [illegible] for No. 2 Red Winter; [illegible] for old Rejected Red; [illegible] for No. 1 Spring; [illegible] for old No. 1 Spring; [illegible] for No. 2 Spring; [illegible] for old No. 2 Spring; and [illegible] for Rejected Spring. After the receipt of the New York dispatches, which were unfavorable, the market closed dull, with a downward tendency.

There was rather more inquiry for Flour, especially Spring Extras, and the market was more active, but without any improvement in prices. About [illegible] brls of all kinds changed hands at [illegible] for common to choice White Winter Extras; [illegible] for good to choice New Spring Extras, and [illegible] for Old Spring Extras. Spring Supers were in good demand, with sales at [illegible]. At the close there was a good inquiry to shippers for New Spring Extras.

The Corn market again fell [illegible] per bushel—with only moderate sales at [illegible] for Canal Yellow afloat; [illegible] for Canal Mixed afloat; [illegible] for No. 1 and Mixed Corn in store; [illegible] for No. 2 Corn in store, and [illegible] for Rejected Corn in store. The day's sales amounted to only about [illegible] bushels. The sales of Rejected Corn were almost entirely for receipts in S. B. [illegible] Co's house, where the old inspection still prevails. The "new inspection" Rejected is scarcely salable at present, at anything like the usual figures.

Oats were in active request and very firm at [illegible] for No. 1 and [illegible] for No. 2 in store, with sales of upwards of [illegible] bushels. The transactions were almost entirely at [illegible] for No. 1, at which figure the market closed steady and firm.

Rye was in fair request, with sales at [illegible] for No. 1 in store. There was a better inquiry for Barley in store, and we note an advance of [illegible] per bushel—with sales of No. 1 at [illegible], and No. 2 at [illegible] in store. Highwines were steady at [illegible] firm at [illegible].

The market for Timothy Seed was [illegible] but at a concession of [illegible] per bushel—liberal sales being made at a range of $[illegible], and some small lots of extra at [illegible].

There were some contracts made to-day for new Broom Corn, one of 200 tons at $45.00 per ton and tons at $46.00. The crop is said to be good, but not very large.

There was a better feeling in the Cattle market to-day. Beeves were in good request by shippers, and prices ruled a shade higher than last week—prime steers selling at $3.75@4.20. Hogs have again advanced—some sales being made to-day as high as $4.20.

The Provision market remains quiet. Bulk Meats are in active request and firm—with sales to-day of short rib Middles at [illegible]; Clear Sides, at [illegible] and Hams at [illegible]—all packed.

Domestic Salt is in good demand and firm, but foreign is dull and neglected.

Freights to-day were steady at [illegible] for Corn to Buffalo, [illegible] for Corn to Dunkirk; and [illegible] for Wheat to Oswego.

The Crops.

During a ride through the counties of Putnam and Marshall, in this state, we had an excellent view of the present condition of the corn and sugar cane crops. Probably a larger or better crop of corn was never raised in these counties than will be gathered this year. The stalks are of unusual luxuriance, while the ears exhibit a fullness which is almost wonderful. The sugar cane crop in these counties is not very large, but the growth is excellent, and it is all well headed out. We saw some stalks that would measure twelve to thirteen feet in length, and they had a remarkably clean and juicy appearance. The soil of these two counties, we think, is admirably fitted for sugar cane growing, and we look to see its cultivation more generally adopted. We saw a number of fields of tobacco, the plants of which bore an excellent appearance, fully equal to anything we ever saw.

British Commercial Marine.

The annual Parliamentary Return of the Registered steamers on the 1st of January, 1863, giving, as in former years, the official number of the vessels, their owners' names, tonnage, and horse-power, has recently been issued by the House of Commons, and we condense the following from the report of the Shipping Gazette. As contrasted with the year preceding, the numbers stand thus:

	1862.	1863.
Number of vessels	1,[illegible]	2,1[illegible]
Register ton'ge (exclusive engine room)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gross tonnage (including engine room)	[illegible]	[illegible]

This exhibits an increase of 113 steamers, of [illegible] tons, which is less than the gain of 1862 over 1861, and of former years. The war in America has stimulated the building and sale of steamers, while it has diminished the profits of the commercial steam marine of the country.

Government Contracts.

The United States Commissary at Louisville has advertised for proposals for the following articles: 3,[illegible] brls new mess pork, 250,000 lbs clear bacon sides, 3,000 lbs extra flour, 1,000,000 lbs hard bread, 2,500 bu. white beans, 20,000 gallons vinegar, 25,000 lbs star candles. Bids to be received until the 27th instant, and the articles to be delivered on or before the 7th of September.

Receipts of Flour and Grain at Toledo.

The following table shows the receipts at Toledo for the week ending August 22d:

Flour, brls	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]

Foreign Commercial Circulars.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14, 1863.

LARD—The arrivals have been quite limited, under effect of which extreme prices have been realized, and in some cases an advance; we quote sweet refining [illegible]; kettle rendered [illegible] cwt.

BEEF—The advanced value of the article checks any demand, except from the trade; but prices are maintained; we quote prime mess [illegible]; India mess, [illegible].

PORK—No change in the value of this article. Eastern [illegible]; western [illegible] barrel.

BACON—The market has relapsed into a quiet state, but we do not learn of any decline being accepted; we repeat late quotations namely ribbed meat [illegible]; boneless [illegible]; shoulders [illegible].

BUTTER—So little American is now arriving it is difficult to give quotations; old held at [illegible].

GRAIN—The weather is propitious for most crops, and harvest work is progressing favorably. Under effect of these circumstances the corn trade, as far as regards wheat and flour, is depressed; but the low value of Indian corn has led to business at 26s 9d per quarter delivered, for parcels of mixed American now afloat. On the spot the value has declined to [illegible] per quarter; while held at [illegible].

Deliveries of wheat from our own farmers for the past week consist of [illegible] qrs, against [illegible] qrs same period last year. Average price this year [illegible], against [illegible] last year.

The demand for any article of the trade at market this morning was of a limited character, and buyers of wheat were again able to supply themselves at some reduction upon the currency of Tuesday. Flour unchanged—Fresh parcels being scarce. Indian corn lost the improvement made last market, and closes at [illegible] for mixed American.

Imports from 8th mo. 5th to 8th mo. 12th inclusive, consist of 42,721 qrs wheat, [illegible] qrs Ind. corn, [illegible] sks, 24,114 brls flour. Exports for same period consist of [illegible] qrs wheat, [illegible] qrs Indian corn, [illegible] sks, and [illegible] brls flour.

We quote—

Wheat, Mich. and South, white	[illegible]	[illegible]	₽ 100 lbs
Southern Red	[illegible]	[illegible]	do
Chicago and Milwaukee Club	[illegible]	[illegible]	do
Winter Red	[illegible]	[illegible]	do
Pennsylvania Red	[illegible]	[illegible]	do
Flour, Western and Extra State	[illegible]	[illegible]	₽ 196 lbs
Baltimore and Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	do
Extra Ohio and St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	do
Indian Corn, mixed and yellow	[illegible]	[illegible]	₽ 480 lbs
do white	[illegible]	[illegible]	

WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.

LONDON, Aug. 14, 1863.

CORN—The market is very dull and prices lower, owing to continued fine weather for the harvest, and liberal arrivals of foreign wheat and flour. Last week's average price of English wheat was 45s 3d on [illegible] qrs returned. We quote white American wheat, [illegible]; winter red, [illegible]; spring [illegible] qr; American flour [illegible] brl.

HAVRE, Aug. 14, 1863.

A general and important decline having taken place in our home markets, great dullness now prevails in our own for American wheat and flour. We quote American wheat at [illegible] kilo, and flour, extra, at [illegible] brl.

A public sale of 7,800 bags wheat and [illegible] brls flour just took place. About [illegible] bags wheat sold at [illegible]; the other quantity has been withdrawn.

The Crops.

[From the Cleveland Herald, 27th.]

The reports from all sections of the country agree in the opinion that the crops of grain of all kinds will be much better than was thought possible in the fore part of the season—probably a fair average one as to yield, and more than average as to quality. The new wheat coming forward shows a vast improvement in this respect over last year's crop, the berry being plump and full, and remarkably free from smut and other impurities. There has not much yet come forward, but it will probably begin to move more briskly in about two weeks. Oats, rye and barley are also in good quality, and the crop may be considered a fair one as to amount. Corn looks exceedingly well in most parts of the country, and if the frost keeps off till the middle of September, farmers can calculate on a very large crop. The ears are now generally well filled out, and the breadth of land planted has been as much, if not more, than usual. Potatoes suffered somewhat from the drought in some portions of the county, during the early part of the season, but are now improving owing to recent rains, and will doubtless prove a fair crop. All other vegetables are promising well. We need not fear a famine this year, at any rate.

The Crops in Ireland.

IRELAND—O'Hea & Son, cornfactors at Cork, write: "The continuous supply of potatoes of splendid quality, would almost appear to supercede the use of breadstuffs among the lower classes, and hence the sale has considerably diminished. The crops progress rapidly to maturity under the most favorable auspices, and the reports from the various districts speak in the most glowing terms relative to the appearance and the prospects of the country." From the Districts of Wicklow, Wexford, Waterford and Dublin, like reports have been received. From the more northern parts of the island a report from Londonderry remarks, the weather for the maturing of crops has been all that could be desired.

The Crops on the Continent and Black Sea.

[From the Mark Lane Express.]

In France the crops are reported as extraordinarily good, and the produce of wheat is so great that it is thought there may be considerable quantities for exportation. Prices, however, remain steady and with little alteration. At Havre, American red wheat sold at 36 francs per 200 kilos, or at the rate of $[illegible] per bushel.

DANTZIG—Prices were pointing downwards at the latest advices. From all the districts on the Baltic the reports of the crop were not so encouraging as in other parts of Europe.

BLACK SEA.—Advices from Odessa say that the crops in the neighborhood, as well as those on the coasts of the sea of Azoff, have suffered greatly from the extreme heat, so that instead of realizing the prospects lately entertained, it was now thought that the yield would be quite indifferent. From Galatz nothing had been done relative to the delivery of the new crop, as it had suffered so much from the heat and late droughts.

Lake Superior Freights.

[From the Detroit Free Press, 28th.]

Not a few of the vessels which a few days since proceeded to Lake Superior in quest of iron ore cargoes were obliged to return in ballast, owing to the large number of craft which has there awaiting the shipment of that commodity. Owing to this fact it is presumed there be but few if any vessels leaving for that locality in search of freights aside from those regularly plying there and having season contracts. Some of the vessels which passed down recently with cargoes from Marquette were detained at that point twenty-one days before getting dispatch.

Philadelphia Provision Market—Aug. 27.

There is very little demand for barrelled meats, and mess pork is quoted at $14.00@15.00, with small sales at the latter figure. Beef is steady at $12.00@16.00 for western and city mess. Bacon moves off as wanted, and 250 casks hams sold at [illegible] for plain and fancy bagged; shoulders at [illegible], and sides at [illegible]. Green meats are scarce, with further sales of [illegible] pkgs at [illegible] for hams in salt, and [illegible] for shoulders, mostly of the former; nothing doing in sides. Lard is firm, with small sales of prime western tierces at [illegible], and kegs at [illegible]. Butter is steady at [illegible] for state, and [illegible] for choice Ohio and New York.

Montreal Grain Market—Aug. 26.

The transactions reported this forenoon, included a large round lot of superfine from western wheat, but the terms were not to transpire—a small parcel of same description bringing $3.85, and another $3.95. A [illegible]-barrel lot of fine changed hands at $3.[illegible]—some middlings going at fancy rate. There was good inquiry for fresh-ground superfine from Canada wheat and very little offering; one or two small sales being at the outside rate—while $4.15@4.25, and $4.30 were paid for selected brands. There was a transaction in extra at [illegible] above the highest quotations. A considerable parcel of bag-flour was disposed of at a trifle below late rates—but the price was not reported. Wheat—Some U. C. white was sold at $1.[illegible], and a cargo of U. C. spring at 96c. Corn—No transactions reported this forenoon.

Philadelphia Seed Market—Aug. 27.

Seeds—There is little or no cloverseed offering or selling, and we quote it nominally at $[illegible] ₽ bu. Timothy is better, and [illegible] bu sold at $2.[illegible] ₽ bu, mostly at the former figure. Flaxseed is coming in more freely and the crushers are paying $[illegible] ₽ bu.

Wool in Philadelphia—Aug. 27.

Wool is coming in more freely and the market is unsettled and drooping, with more disposition to sell, and but little demand from manufacturers; a few small lots have been disposed of within the range of [illegible] for medium and fine fleece, the former to arrive.

Philadelphia Flour Market—Aug. 27.

The demand for export continues limited, and the market very dull, the inquiry being chiefly for fresh ground flour; the sales are mostly confined to old stock, which is unsettled and lower, with sales of about [illegible] brls at $5.25 for extras, and $5.50@5.75 for Western Extra family, at which rates there are more sellers than buyers; late inspected and fresh ground parcels are held higher, but there is very little doing either for shipment or home use.

Cleveland Grain Market—Aug. 27.

Received, 7,800 bu wheat, 650 bu oats. Wheat—The price for red ruled at $1.04, though we note sales of two cars at $1.05. There is very little white being offered. The sales this morning on 'Change were: 1 car red at $1.05, 1 car do at $1.03, 2 cars do on track at $1.03. Corn—Sale of 5 cars on track at 60c, and 1 car prime yellow at 62c. Oats—Receipts light and market active; price advanced about 2c. Sales 600 bu at 55c.

Detroit Grain Market—Aug. 27.

Received, 6,120 bu wheat, 250 bu corn. Wheat—We quote No. 1 red at $1.[illegible] free on board. No. 1 white would probably bring over $1.25, but how much "over" we cannot say, perhaps "over the left." Street rates $1.[illegible] for good to choice white, [illegible] for red, and 86c for spring. Corn steady at [illegible]. Oats steady at about [illegible] free on board. There are ready buyers on the street at 58c. Barley—Demand good at $[illegible] per cwt.

Toronto Grain Market—Aug. 27.

Several loads of fall wheat exchanged hands to-day at 98c. Spring wheat is much inquired after, but is small supply. Good samples will bring 85c per bu.; extra, [illegible] per bu. Barley is still scarce and much wanted. It brought, to-day, 55c per bu.

Toledo Grain Market—Aug. 27.

Received, 8,[illegible] bu wheat, [illegible] bu corn, [illegible] bu barley. There was no [illegible] to [illegible].

Milwaukee Grain Market—Aug. 27.

Received, 28,[illegible] bu wheat, [illegible] bu oats. The market opened briskly, with large sales of No. 1 spring at [illegible] and No. 2 at [illegible], subsequently advanced [illegible] on No. 1. After receipt of the New York report it dropped from [illegible] to [illegible], and the total amount of sales was [illegible] over [illegible] bu.

Montreal Provision Market—Aug. 26.

[illegible]

New York Salt Market—Aug. 27.

Market dull; a sale of a cargo of Turks Island reported at [illegible]. Liverpool ground, $1.[illegible] for sacks; Ashton's, $1.[illegible].

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending August 25.

[Abridged from the N. Y. Tribune.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 5,[illegible].

The prices to-day are quoted as follows—

First quality ...... [illegible] | Ordinary ...... [illegible]
Medium ...... [illegible] |

Some extra good beeves may be quoted at 11½c.
The general average of the market at 9½c.
The most of the sales range from [illegible] to 10½c.
Prices per head and per pound of different weights, will be found in accounts of sales of sundry droves.
Total number of beeves received in the city this week, 5,[illegible].

This is 1,[illegible] head less than last week, and [illegible] head more than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday's market last year was 4,[illegible] head, while the number to-day being [illegible] shows [illegible] head more than the average, and 1,[illegible] head less than this day week.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the cattle in market from the following States:

Illinois	[illegible]	Michigan	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]	New York	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	Kentucky	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]		

OPENING DAY OF THE MARKET.

MONDAY, Aug. 24.—The market opened on Monday morning with about 3,[illegible] fresh cattle on sale, and it was estimated not far from [illegible] head of stale stock. This was so far below the number here last week, that brokers advanced the price of first-class bullocks ½c ₽ lb above the rates of last Monday, and medium and inferior sorts from ¼c to ½c higher, and at this advance they held so firmly that better estimates of weight were obtained, and the sales of the early part of the day passed off very lively, and then the heat became so unbearable that trade moved very slow, but without any material decline, and as the day began to cool a little toward dark, the trade began to move again and nearly all the yards were cleared, and some of the drovers started for home in fine spirits over their good luck.

The bulk of the stock on sale to-day is composed of half fat steers and oxen, and a considerable portion of most decided scallawags, which do not sell to satisfy owners.

The supply of really first class bullocks is not large enough for the demand, and therefore the holders have been able to sell them at 11c ₽ lb net, and some rather good were sold at 11½c ₽ lb, which is certainly a very high price for this time of year, particularly after such a heavy supply last week, and no scarcity this week. It will not be safe to depend upon the same rates next week.

CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

TUESDAY, Aug. 25.—Fortunately for drovers, there was a change from the furnace heat of yesterday to a pleasant summer temperature to-day. But the close of the market would have been a hard one for the remnants of droves left over and fresh lots arrived this morning. After the first run of trade yesterday morning, it grew very slack, and from noon until four o'clock very little was done, yet those having cattle to sell did not appear disposed to reduce prices, and some of them closed their yards, and ordered their stock led to await a more favorable time this morning. Others availed themselves of "sunset buyers," and sold out at a slight reduction upon morning rates. Those who have held over or have fresh lots appear to be well satisfied, as the market closes favorably—much more so than it would if forced to a close yesterday—though at a slight decline; yet all the stock will be sold before night at our quotations.

Transportation upon all the lines is now working favorably, notwithstanding the large number of cattle and sheep arriving from the West, particularly at Albany, from which Boston, Providence and other towns are now drawing very largely. From Albany to New York the Hudson River Road and Harlem afford excellent accommodations to drovers. The boats this season have not carried as much stock as usual. Shippers by the Erie Road are well satisfied with that route, except the Weehawken Ferry, which is entirely inadequate to the work, and has caused a deal of grumbling. We are glad to state that the proprietors have now given assurances of immediate improvement. Shippers by the Erie who have threatened to withdraw, may therefore take courage and trust that route a little longer. If there is another failure we shall advise drovers to look to some other route. The New Jersey Central, which has been notorious for being "behind time," has of late given better satisfaction. The West needs all the routes to be in good working order this fall.

SALE OF ILLINOIS BEEVES.

Harris & Coddington sold 59 of Payne & Harris' good Illinois steers, partly at Bergen, at [illegible] ₽ lb, estimated average 7 cwt.

Gillett & Toffey sold 35 for Wm. Poor, from Illinois, a poor lot of cows, heifers and steers, that would not average over 6¼ cwt., at [illegible] ₽ lb, and not average [illegible].

Shuester & Fisser bought of Eastman at Albany, 86 good, fair Illinois steers, sold for Heath & Winslow, will average [illegible] ₽ lb upon [illegible] cwt.

S. D. Haring sold the following lots here and at Bergen: 73 Illinois steers for Driggs & Mann, av. 6¾ cwt., at [illegible] ₽ lb; 37 for Driggs, fair average Illinois steers, at [illegible] upon 6¾ cwt.

Pickering, Dudley & Colwell sold 30 Illinois steers for Dowling at [illegible] ₽ lb.

Mead & Bloomer, 100 good fair Illinois steers sold for W. H. Burchard, at [illegible] ₽ lb, upon 6¾ cwt., are estimated by owner at 6¾ cwt.

T. C. Eastman & Bro. sold 90 of Joel Dalby's Illinois steers, estimated at 7 cwt., good fair quality, at an average of [illegible].

Wheeler & Teed, 107 Illinois steers that averaged 1,480 lb at home are estimated at 7¼ cwt. net, and will average over [illegible] ₽ lb on that, as the first 80 sold to average [illegible], and all over [illegible] ₽ lb better than last week.

Ben Westheimer, 135 Illinois steers, estimated as selling to average 6¾ cwt., which owners say is light weight; sold for Mills & Powell, at [illegible].

Murray & Glover bought here, of Phil. McCaffry, 51 good Illinois steers, part Durham, estimated 7¾ cwt., which retailed at [illegible] ₽ lb.

Jos. H. Williams, 112 of Ed. Williams' Illinois steers, ordinary to good fair, are estimated to av. 7¼ cwt, and sell at [illegible] ₽ lb, and full [illegible] ₽ lb better than a week ago.

John T. Alexander has 388 Illinois steers on sale, ordinary to good fair quality, 80 of which sold by John A. Merritt at [illegible] ₽ lb, estimated at [illegible] cwt., [illegible] of them sold at [illegible].

[illegible]

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, [illegible].

Quotations: [illegible] ₽ cwt. live weight, for [illegible], and for [illegible], the ruling rates given by Henry D. Grant, Superintendent of the yards.

The general anticipation, Monday morning, was that prices would decline, in consequence of the heavy receipts, but they did not, the increase of yesterday [illegible], while pork packers are doing nothing. In consequence of a light run, however, [illegible] more [illegible] on Tuesday, and the market closed firm.

Grant gives the following as the range of prices:

Prime heavy hogs ...... [illegible]
Prime light corn ...... [illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 28, 1863.

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible]

HAY—20 tons to [illegible] at $11.00.

WHEAT—[illegible]

CORN—Received 125,[illegible] bu; shipped, 125,[illegible] bu. [illegible]

OATS—Received 25,172 bu; shipped, 3,575 bu. Market active and firm. [illegible]

RYE—Received [illegible]. Market steady. [illegible]

BARLEY—[illegible]

ALCOHOL—[illegible]

APPLES—In fair request and firmer, with sales in lots of fair to prime at [illegible].

BROOM CORN—[illegible]

BEANS—[illegible]

BAGGING—Grain Bags are scarce and prices are 5c higher. Sales [illegible].

BUTTER—Is in fair inquiry and the market is quiet and steady at [illegible] for strictly prime [illegible].

CHEESE—Hamburgh is in fair request and steady at [illegible]; Western Reserve quiet at [illegible]; Illinois and Wisconsin are [illegible].

COFFEES—There is a very firm feeling in higher grades, but common [illegible], good to prime [illegible], common to fair [illegible].

COUNTRY PRODUCE—[illegible]

COOPERAGE—Pork Barrels are in good request at $1.[illegible] and [illegible].

FISH—There is a good demand at the advance named. We quote:

[illegible]

GAME—Young Prairie Chickens at $1.25 per doz.

HIGHWINES—Steady and active. Sales [illegible] brls in lots at [illegible].

HIDES—There is no improvement in prices, but buyers are purchasing [illegible].

[illegible]

LUMBER, &c.—[illegible]

[illegible]

NAILS—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

PEACHES—[illegible]

SEEDS—Timothy [illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

[illegible]

SALT—Fine is active, with sales at $2.[illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] brls Michigan at that price. Ground Alum Salt is offered to arrive at $1.[illegible] without buyers. We quote:

DOMESTIC—Onondaga Fine ...... $2.[illegible]
Saginaw Fine ...... [illegible]
Coarse ...... [illegible]
Ground Solar ...... [illegible]
Dairy, with sacks ...... [illegible]
Dairy, without sacks ...... [illegible]

FOREIGN—G. A. ₽ sack of 210 lbs ...... [illegible]
Turk's Island, ₽ sack ...... [illegible]

TOMATOES—In fair supply at [illegible] ₽ box.

TOBACCO—Quiet and steady at [illegible] for [illegible].

TALLOW—Nominal and dull at [illegible].

WOOL.—There is little or nothing doing and the market is quiet. We quote:

Good to prime fleece ...... [illegible]
Common to medium ...... [illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 28, 1863.

There has been considerable improvement to-day in the receipts of Stock, principally shipping cattle, both as to quality and quantity. Owners are seeking still higher rates, which has interfered considerably with the sales effected, and which will cause a considerable portion of to-day's receipts to be shipped through. Amongst the various lots on sale during the day we noticed at the Southern Yards a very prime lot of Illinois steers belonging to George Grove, of Springfield, Sangamon county, the average weight of which was 1,[illegible] lbs, and which were sold to Mr. Rosenthal at $[illegible] ₽ head. At the Cottage Grove Yards there were two very prime lots of Illinois steers, one of 185 head, belonging to John Davidson, of Warren county, and one of 117 head, belonging to John Thomas, of Hancock county; both lots will be shipped east to-morrow, the owners not realizing their prices here. There is, however, a good demand for cattle of medium and prime grades, and prices are firm. Hogs are in good demand and prices a shade higher than yesterday's market—very few offering. We note the following sales:

BEEF CATTLE.

Lesen sold Rosenthal 17 steers, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs, at $4.[illegible].

[illegible]

Ferris sold Rankin 21 cattle, averaging 1,1[illegible] lbs, at $[illegible].

Clarke sold Moore 23 cattle, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $[illegible].

Lomas sold Rankin 15 cattle, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs, at $3.12½.

Berard sold Kelly 18 cattle, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $[illegible].

Edwards sold Coft 25 cattle, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs, at $4.[illegible].

Burge sold Hyman & Hubb 131 steers, averaging 1,100 lbs, at $3.[illegible].

Berard sold Kelly 18 cows, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $3.00.

Hall sold Bowland 22 cattle, averaging 1,1[illegible] lbs, at $[illegible].

Hall sold Bowland 40 cattle, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs, at $[illegible].

Morgan sold Danbe 12 cattle, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $[illegible].

Hume sold Morris & Co. [illegible] cattle, averaging 1,071 lbs, private terms.

[illegible] sold Morris & Co. 136 cattle, averaging 1,064 lbs, at $[illegible].

Donley sold Greenbaum 34 cows (prime quality,) averaging [illegible] lbs, at $[illegible].

Stull sold Greenbaum 16 steers at $36.00 ₽ head.

Elliott sold Morris & Co. 79 steers at $[illegible] ₽ head.

CALVES.

Danbe sold Keller 19 calves, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $[illegible].

HOGS.

Hogs.	Av. lbs.	Price.	Hogs.	Av. lbs.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	$4.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$4.[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	4.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	4.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	4.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	4.[illegible]			

New Orleans Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, August 28, 1863.

New Orleans papers of the 19th, brought to-night by the Champion, quote cotton at [illegible] ₽ lb. Little on sale.

GROCERIES—Sugar-molasses dull. Sales of sugar at 10½c for old fair; [illegible] for new common refined; 11½c for new second; 38c for old refined molasses.

FLOUR—$7.25@7.50 ₽ brl.

PORT LIST—The following Western boats arrived at New Orleans on the 20th: Zephyr, Vicksburg, J. C. Swan, Vicksburg; Welcome, St. Louis. The steamer Champion, departed on the 20th with 81 hhds sugar, 160 brls molasses, 113 bales moss, 165 bales hops, 300 bundles empty brls.

New York Market—August 28.

COTTON—Dull, heavy and lower at [illegible].

FLOUR—Dull, heavy and [illegible] lower. Sales at $4.55 and [illegible] for extra State; $5.00@5.20 for extra r. h. O.; $5.25@5.37 for trade brands. Market closing dull and heavy.

WHISKY—Active and firmer at [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat heavy at [illegible] lower, the decline is chiefly on common and inferior kinds. Sales at [illegible] $1.05 for Chicago spring; [illegible]@$1.15 for Milwaukee club; $1.[illegible]@1.19 for winter red western; $1.[illegible] for common winter red Illinois; $1.24 for white Ohio. Corn heavy and [illegible] lower. Sales at [illegible] for shipping mixed western. Oats are better, and a moderate business doing at [illegible] for western.

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon sides dull. Lard dull at [illegible].

GROCERIES—Sugar firm and in fair demand. Coffee dull and heavy at [illegible].

Oswego Markets—Aug. 28.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull. Winter Red Ohio $1.13½. Corn and other grains quiet and no sales.

FREIGHTS—Steady.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

CLEARED ...... Aug. 28.

Stmr Sea Bird, Pabst, Ahnapee, sundries.
Prop Badger State, Beckwith, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn, [illegible].
Prop Comet, Parsons, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn, [illegible].
Prop Ontonagon, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn, [illegible].
Bark [illegible] Hoyt, Rogers, Buffalo, [illegible] bu wheat.
Bark Flying Mist, Blanchard, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn, [illegible].
Bark Silver Cloud, Gray, Collingwood, 9,500 bu wheat.
Brig [illegible] F. Gale, Langley, Oconto, [illegible] brls flour.
[illegible]

ARRIVED ...... Aug. 28.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 28, 1863.

ARRIVED.

Monarch, Joliet, [illegible] bu corn.
[illegible]
Dakota, Morris, 6,000 bu corn.
[illegible]
G. Gaylord, Lockport, 6,000 bu corn, 150 bu wheat.

CLEARED.

Champion, Du Page.
Clorette, La Salle, [illegible] ft. lumber.
[illegible]
A Lincoln, Morris.
[illegible]
Bashaw, Lockport, 300 bu salt.
H G Norton, Adams.
[illegible]
Republic, Morris.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, August 28, 1863.

UP.—Props, Sun, Plymouth, Queen of the Lakes, [illegible], Colorado, [illegible], Sonora, Hamilton, Sea Bird, [illegible], Eagle Wing, Maple Leaf, Acadian.

DOWN.—Props, Buffalo, Nile; schrs. San Jacinto, Rebecca, Gertrude, Bessie Doon, Drake, Metropolitan, Fulton, Norwegian, Hale, De Vernon.

DIED.

In this city, THOMAS, only son of Thomas and Clara Boyle, aged [illegible] years.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral [illegible] to-morrow morning. [illegible] Philadelphia papers please copy.

[illegible] Isabella B. Sampson, of this city, in the [illegible] year of her age.

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

[illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—A pleasant suit of rooms, with board, for a gentleman and wife [illegible]

BOARDING—Board with [illegible] Post Office or Court House. [illegible]

Wanted

WANTED—Immediate[illegible] experienced [illegible] Military Work. Also, one [illegible] that understands designing [illegible] to act as Foreman and take charge [illegible] my absence. None but good [illegible] dress immediately, giving name [illegible] PLOYER," Post Office Drawer [illegible]

WANTED.—Two [illegible] Fitters will receive [illegible] ington street, Chicago.

WANTED—An active [illegible] man, fully acquainted with [illegible] duce business. A party with a few [illegible] in CASH, will meet with an [illegible] "PRODUCE," Tribune office.

WANTED—A few [illegible] ers. Inquire at 182 [illegible] Saloon.

WANTED—Board [illegible] room by a single young [illegible] able character, in a [illegible] minutes walk of the Court [illegible] preferred. Address P. O. Box 3[illegible]

WANTED—At 169 D[illegible] opposite the new Post Office, [illegible] Domestic Help. [illegible] able to furnish satisfactory reference [illegible] ployer. Parties can obtain [illegible] or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAN [illegible] au26-m23-1t

WANTED—A Brewer [illegible] working Ale Brewer. [illegible] Tribune office, Chicago, with reference [illegible] au29-m119-4t

WANTED—A Work [illegible] or two large light rooms [illegible] manufacturing business, within [illegible] from Court House. Address [illegible] 6090, or call at 101 Lake street [illegible] au25-m112-1t

WANTED—A good [illegible] and errand Boy, acquainted [illegible] PRYOR & SANFORD, No. 13 South [illegible] au29-m111-2t

WANTED—A girl—[illegible] Washer and Ironer. [illegible] out good references. Apply at 186 [illegible] street, between 5 and 6 o'clock.

WANTED—Immediate[illegible] from NEARLY every township [illegible] States, to make two or three hundred [illegible] without any TROUBLE or COST [illegible] who desire permanent business to [illegible] time may find constant employment [illegible] of at least three thousand [illegible] making personal application at [illegible] pair of stairs, 124 Clark street.

WANTED—Agents [illegible] County in the Northwest to sell [illegible] reka Clothes Wringer or Squeezer, [illegible] be the best, most simple and only [illegible] chine in the market that CAN DO THE [illegible] PERLY. From ten to fifteen dollars [illegible] be made by energetic agents. [illegible] to F. F. COTTLE, 117 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 3479.

WANTED—Employ[illegible] American, English, Irish, Scotch [illegible] Colored Servants, with good city [illegible] Philadelphia Intelligence Office, 156 [illegible] street, between Monroe and Madison [illegible] Office Box 1630. Mrs. D. PRATT. [illegible] au29-m11-1t

WANTED—In a private [illegible] where there will be few or no [illegible] board for two gentlemen and their wives [illegible] must be pleasant, and in either Division [illegible] are willing to furnish their apartments [illegible] required and given. Address "B M F" [illegible] Box 705, stating location, accommodations, terms.

WANTED.—A lady [illegible] teaching, desires board in a [illegible] south of Harrison street. Address [illegible] Box 3936.

WANTED.—A young [illegible] sires to invest in some good [illegible] already established, from $500 to [illegible] dress, with particulars and stating [illegible] may be had, "J. L." Tribune office.

WANTED.—$3,000 [illegible] Agents in a wholesale business [illegible] $3,000 per annum. A good business [illegible] a FORTUNE in every City! [illegible] whole business sent on receipt of [illegible] circle R. BARVEY, Mendota, Ill.

WANTED—A Lot, [illegible] House and Lot, on one of the [illegible] tween North and Commerce streets [illegible] price and location. "C," Post Office Box [illegible] au29-m4-2t

WANTED—Several good [illegible] lots in a Stock Company. [illegible] Tribune Office.

WANTED—A situation [illegible] good Wholesale Grocery or Dry Goods [illegible] in this city, by a young man who is [illegible] Would have no objection going into the [illegible] Wages not so much an object as a [illegible] in a good house. Address [illegible] office.

WANTED—A young lady [illegible] ner for life, of unblemished character [illegible] and beauty. Please address [illegible]

WANTED—For a small [illegible] a House, Cottage or part of a house [illegible] neighborhood. Address [illegible] cago.

WANTED—Agents. [illegible] money can be made [illegible] History of THE GREAT REBELLION [illegible] other agency of the day. Our [illegible] sold. For terms address [illegible] au8 m774-3t-TU-TH-SA [illegible] 13 Clark street, [illegible]

WANTED—To Lawyers [illegible] well qualified German-American [illegible] find a mutually beneficial business [illegible] by addressing [illegible] Court secure an ample share of the [illegible] all (also English) [illegible] dinary Court business. Rent of [illegible] which can be paid for in trust. [illegible] Box 1941, Chicago. [illegible]

WANTED—By a young [illegible] Keeper or Assistant Book-Keeper [illegible] practice. Address "J. H. S." [illegible]

WANTED—A first-class [illegible] man, acquainted with city [illegible] $7.00 per cent. Also, a wholesale [illegible] Address immediately [illegible] Tribune office [illegible] au29-m123-2t

WANTED—To Money [illegible] for 5 years at a large [illegible] thousand dollars. The best of [illegible] Address P. O. Box 1656, Chicago [illegible]

WANTED—To rent, a pl[illegible] located house, in good repair [illegible] street), containing from 10 to [illegible] real sale required. [illegible] Address "W.," P. O. Drawer 6143. [illegible]

WANTED—To borrow [illegible] term of years, $3,[illegible] about 40 acres each. [illegible] at No. 3 Methodist Church Block [illegible]

WANTED—(Knitting [illegible] Every Farmer to know that [illegible] "like" each other in the [illegible] Celebrated Knitting Machine [illegible] in thirty days. Advantages [illegible] samples cannot be [illegible] au29-m126-2t [illegible] 130 Lake street, [illegible]

For Sale

FOR SALE—A Portable [illegible] Engine of from eight to ten horse [illegible] same is in good order and will be [illegible] or for particulars address [illegible] Fond du Lac, Wis.

FOR SALE—The cheapest [illegible] in Illinois—80 acres (80 under [illegible] ison county. Rich rolling prairie [illegible] choice. Three of the [illegible] Abundance of never failing springs [illegible] Also, a tract of 4 No acres of [illegible] in the same neighborhood [illegible] 5834.

FOR SALE OR RENT [illegible] Hotel known as the Scott House [illegible] The House contains [illegible] order, and will be [illegible] SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent [illegible] Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A splendid [illegible] to see the world. [illegible] rama of the River [illegible] the West India Islands and the [illegible] Coast of South America. To the [illegible] sell on favorable terms. [illegible] Apply at the Chicago Museum [illegible]

FOR SALE—The [illegible] Fixtures and Detail [illegible] thriving business [illegible] Terms Cash [illegible]

FOR SALE.—Wood, [illegible] Wood, for sale at $[illegible] or [illegible] at No. [illegible] Lake street.

FOR SALE—The Show [illegible] Counter and Shelving in [illegible] cheap for cash. Inquire on the premises [illegible]

FOR SALE—First-class [illegible] Property, 20 feet, east front [illegible] 20 feet south front on Madison [illegible] 20 feet north front on Washington [illegible] [illegible] R. & H. A. SLOCUM, [illegible]

FOR SALE—200 tons [illegible] sale, two hundred tons of [illegible] JOHN W. [illegible] au29-m13-3t

FOR SALE—One Eight [illegible] Can be seen in operation [illegible] as portable or [illegible] will be sold low for the [illegible] ing machine. Address NORTON [illegible] Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—A Saloon [illegible] ted and doing a good [illegible] BENNETT, 21 South Clark st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and [illegible] Wabash avenue, near Twelfth [illegible] Two Houses on Wabash avenue [illegible] Several lots on Michigan [illegible] Apply to H. O. STONE [illegible] Clark street, Room No. 3.

FOR SALE—One Addition [illegible] to 2,000 lbs weight. [illegible] W. S. [illegible] 243 South Water [illegible]

FOR SALE—A [illegible] Groceries, together with [illegible] a [illegible] business. For particulars [illegible] ALBERT, 215 State street, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Top [illegible] new, and at No. 9 Third [illegible] Inquire at the [illegible]

FOR SALE—Farm of [illegible] in Aledo, Illinois, [illegible] F. B. HOWE, 95 Dearborn street. [illegible]

LOST—$10 Reward [illegible] in the vicinity of [illegible] reward.

LOST—A Silver Hunt[illegible] at 31 Lake street [illegible]

LOST—On the evening of [illegible]

STOLEN—$50 [illegible]